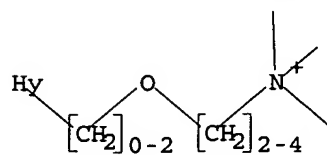


L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



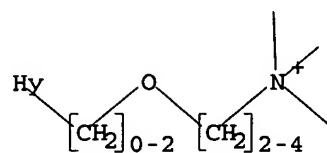
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 11

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:840562 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:34704

TITLE: Cationic Starch Derivatives as Dynamic Coating Additives for Analysis of Amino Acids and Peptides Using Poly(methyl methacrylate) Microfluidic Devices

AUTHOR(S): Kato, Masaru; Gyoten, Yukari; Sakai-Kato, Kumiko; Nakajima, Tohru; Toyo'oka, Toshimasa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and COE Program in the 21st Century, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka, 422-8526, Japan

SOURCE: Analytical Chemistry (2004), 76(22), 6792-6796

CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Plastic microchips are very promising anal. devices because they are less fragile and are suitable for mass production. However, due to their hydrophobicity, the surface strongly interacts with nonpolar analytes or species containing hydrophobic domains, resulting in significant uncontrolled adsorption on channel walls. This paper describes the poly(Me methacrylate) surface treatment by dynamic coating additives that considerably decreases adsorption of analytes to channel walls. Among the additives studied, quaternary ammonium starch derivs. suppressed the adsorption of fluorescently labeled amino acids and peptides most effectively. The effect was valid over the wide pH range from 2.5 to 8.0. Using a 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) with 3% (w/v) quaternary ammonium starch as the running buffer, Asp and Glu, resp., migrated at 54.6 and 57.6 s with efficiencies of 380 000 and 370 000 plates/m. In addition, this cationic starch deriv. was found to possess good solubility and low viscosity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:413754 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:127947

TITLE: Use of cationic starch derivatives for the removal of anionic dyes from textile effluents

AUTHOR(S): Khalil, Mohamed I.; Aly, Amal A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Textile Division, National Research Center, Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (2004), 93(1), 227-234

CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995

PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Six types of cationic starch derivs. were prepared. These types were (1) cationic starch derivs. containing primary, secondary, and tertiary amino groups and quaternary ammonium salt and (2) etherified and grafted cationic starch derivs. These cationic starch derivs. were treated with three types of dyes, an acid dye, a hydrolyzed reactive dye, and a direct dye. Different factors affecting the dye sorption value (mmol/100 g of sample) were studied. These factors were the pH of the medium, treatment time, amine type, amine content, dye type and mol. size, and the distance between the amine groups. The dye sorption value and the sorption efficiency percentage were determined. The dye sorption value increased with increasing amine content to a maximum value and then decreased. This phenomenon occurred with all of the amine types. The maximum dye sorption values on

with the acid dye depended on the amine type. These values were 73.8 (at an amine content of 155), 90 (at an amine content of 150), 84.9 (at an amine content of 133), and 72.5 (at an amine content of 75) for primary, secondary, and tertiary amines and the quaternary ammonium salt, resp. The sorption efficiency percentage at these maximum values were 47.6, 60, 63.8, and 96.3%, resp. The maximum sorption values were acid dye > hydrolyzed reactive dye > direct dye. The dye sorption value and the sorption efficiency percentage of the etherified cationic starch derivs. had higher values than that of the grafted cationic starch derivs. The prepared cationic starch derivs. that had amine contents of 155, 150, 133, and 75 m atom/100 g of sample for primary, secondary, and tertiary amines and the quaternary ammonium salt, resp., had the best ability to adsorb anionic dyes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:565310 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:237334

TITLE: The use of nonionic galactomannan polysaccharides for stabilisation of ASA emulsions

AUTHOR(S): Koskela, Juha P.; Hormi, Osmo E. O.; Roberts, John C.; Peng, Guomei

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Paper Science, University of Manchester
Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester, M60 1QD, UK

SOURCE: Appita Journal (2003), 56(3), 213-217

CODEN: APJOES; ISSN: 1038-6807

PUBLISHER: Appita

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Alkenyl succinic anhydride (ASA)-galactomannan (guar gum) emulsions with different ASA/galactomannan ratios and different ASA concns. were prepared under controlled conditions. These ASA-guar gum emulsions were subjected to various treatments using a deposition rotor to evaluate their stability. Deposition expts. showed that the more guar gum used in the emulsion, the more stable was the emulsion. Furthermore, the use of a surfactant in this combination resulted in even less deposition, and a much smaller average particle size of the emulsion. The stability of these ASA emulsions has been studied and compared to ASA emulsions with two cationic starch derivs. as stabilizers. Internal sizing tests using ASA-guar gum emulsions as a sizing agent indicates that these emulsions are usable as a stock sizing agent as well.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:923857 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:55486

TITLE: Cationic starch derivative compositions and their use

INVENTOR(S): Merle Du Bourg, Regis; Ladret, Marika; Lambin, Anne; Coudevylle, Jean-Luc; Dobrogoszcz, Edmond

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roquette Freres, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2001096403	A1	20011220	WO 2001-FR1801	20010611

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2810042	A1	20011214	FR 2000-7533	20000613
FR 2810042	B1	20040416		
CA 2412491	AA	20011220	CA 2001-2412491	20010611
AU 2001066135	A5	20011224	AU 2001-66135	20010611
EP 1297019	A1	20030402	EP 2001-943595	20010611
EP 1297019	B1	20060802		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

BR 2001011665	A	20030513	BR 2001-11665	20010611
JP 2004510065	T2	20040402	JP 2002-510539	20010611
CN 1775837	A	20060524	CN 2005-10108488	20010611
AT 335009	E	20060815	AT 2001-943595	20010611
NO 2002005974	A	20030117	NO 2002-5974	20021212
US 2004112559	A1	20040617	US 2002-319210	20021213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
FR 2000-7533 A 20000613
CN 2001-812906 A3 20010611
WO 2001-FR1801 W 20010611
US 2002-319210 A 20021213

AB Starch cationic derivs. for use in papermaking and/or water treatment have a fixed nitrogen content of 0.1-1.9% (dry weight) and a viscosity (according to a defined test A) of 5-1500 mPa.s. The starch derivs. may be treated with enzymes and are compatible with com. polyacrylamide-based materials used in papermaking. An example was given in which a cationic starch was treated with Fungamyl 800L amylase to give a product with reduced viscosity and increased charge d., thereby increasing its utility in papermaking.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:576363 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:176363

TITLE: Preparation and characterization of cationic starch derived through modification of starch or dialdehyde starch by reaction with pyridinium acetohydrazide chloride

AUTHOR(S): Ghosh, Premamoy; Dalal, Jagadish Chandra

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plast. Rubber Technol., Calcutta Univ., Calcutta, 700 009, India

SOURCE: Indian Journal of Technology (1987), 25(1), 20-3

CODEN: IJOTA8; ISSN: 0019-5669

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A general procedure is presented for the preparation of cationic starch through a process of selective and controlled oxidation of starch by NaIO₄ treatment and subsequent reaction of the oxystarch (dialdehyde starch) with pyridinium acetohydrazide chloride (Girard's reagent P). Incorporation of cationic moiety into the dialdehyde starch was dependent upon the mole ratio of Girard's reagent P used and aldehyde groups generated into the starch substrate. Higher incorporation of cationic moiety rendered starch more readily soluble in water. The cationic starch derivs. produced were characterized viscometrically and conductometrically. The suitability of samples of low degree of cationation as paper sizing agents was evaluated.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:593246 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:193246
TITLE: Alkenylsuccinic anhydride sizes for paper
INVENTOR(S): Fujino, Seiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Monsanto Chemical Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61160495	A2	19860721	JP 1984-279388	19841228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1984-279388	19841228

AB Sizing compns. comprising an alkenylsuccinic anhydride (A) emulsified with polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether (I), and ≥ 2 compds. selected from Al2(SO4)3, cationic starch derivs., and anionic, cationic, and amphoteric polyacrylamide derivs. are useful for sizing papers over a wide pH range with high sizing degree. Dialene AO 16 (1-hexadecene) was isomerized 2 h at 200° to give a mixture containing 1-olefins 1.84, 2-olefins 41.0, 3-olefins 28.0, 4-olefins 18, 5-olefins 7, and 6-olefins 5.8%, which was then treated with 1 mol/mol olefins maleic anhydride (II) for 10 h at 220° to give an alkenylsuccinic anhydride (III). A 3% pulp slurry containing Al2(SO4)3 0.2, III (emulsified using I) 0.3, Cato F (IV: cationic starch deriv.) 0.5, and Stargum AD-X (V: amphoteric polyacrylamide derivative) 0.15% (based on dry pulp) was passed through a papermaking machine and dried to give a sized paper. The Stoeckigt sizing degree of this paper was 59.8°, vs. 15.8° using a similar composition without IV and V.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:629220 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:229220
TITLE: Stabilization of soil particles to water: effect of cations
AUTHOR(S): Weaver, M. O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: North. Reg. Res. Cent., U.S. Dep. Agric., Peoria, IL, 61604, USA
SOURCE: Starch/Staerke (1984), 36(10), 356-8
CODEN: STARD; ISSN: 0038-9056
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Tertiary cationic starch, quaternary cationic starch, and cationic starch graft copolymers were each prepared at several levels of cation content. Together with some com. cationic starches, these materials were assayed by wet sieving to determine their ability to convey water stability to soil. Cations neither increase nor decrease the capacity of starch to stabilize the soil. Guar, which has excellent stabilizing action (88% soil was retained after wet sieving at treatment level of <0.1 g/100 g of soil), behaved similarly: cation functionality did not influence stabilization. Cationic starch derivs. used as soil stabilizers promised low cost and easy application. However, their low activity, <1/4th that of synthetics, casts doubt on their use for this purpose.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:200846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:200846
TITLE: Photographic paper
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57204541	A2	19821215	JP 1981-90128	19810611
JP 03007092	B4	19910131		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-90128 19810611

AB A Ag halide photog. paper having a hydrophilic organic colloid type back coating and containing an Ag halide developing agent is prepared by using a resin-coated paper support made of natural pulp paper whose hot-water extract solution shows pH of 4.5-6.5. The Cl- content of the support should be ≤0.3 weight%, and the developing agent is preferably selected from dihydroxybenzenes and their derivs. Thus, paper [made of a composition containing natural pulp (a mixture of hardwood kraft pulp and sulfite pulp), cationic starch derivs., poly(acrylamide), Na stearate, alkyl ketene dimer, Al sulfate, polyamine-polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin] was treated with a composition containing carboxylated poly(vinyl alc.), a fluorescent whitener, NaCl, and Na2CO3 to give a paper support whose Cl- content and hot water extract solution pH were 0.15 weight% and 6.0, resp. The support was coated with a TiO2-containing polyethylene composition on one side and with a TiO2-free polyethylene composition on the other, then a back coating composed of maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer and colloidal silica was formed on the TiO2-free side, and a Ag(Br,Cl) emulsion containing methylhydroquinone was coated on the TiO2-containing side to give a photog. paper with improved storage stability.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:141086 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:141086
 TITLE: Sizing agents for paper manufacture
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Starch Refining Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58197397	A2	19831117	JP 1982-78041	19820510
JP 03045158	B4	19910710		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-78041 19820510

AB Emulsions containing a cationic starch deriv. and a reactable sizing agent have improved storage stability and are useful for manufacture of sized papers. Thus, 100 parts starch was treated with (diethylamino)ethyl chloride 5, propylene oxide 8, and 35% H2O2 18 parts to give a cationic starch (I). Alkenylsuccinic anhydride (150 g) was mixed with 200 parts aqueous 20% I and 800 g H2O to give an emulsion (A) with good storage stability. A pulp slurry containing 3% (on solids weight) A emulsion was passed through a papermaking machine to give paper with high sizing degree.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:44123 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:44123

TITLE: Photographic paper support
 INVENTOR(S): Katsura, Toru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd. , Japan
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 20 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3210621	A1	19821014	DE 1982-3210621	19820323
DE 3210621	C2	19881222		
JP 57157240	A2	19820928	JP 1981-42773	19810324
JP 60017103	B4	19850501		
GB 2097289	A	19821103	GB 1982-8133	19820319
GB 2097289	B2	19840912		
US 4665014	A	19870512	US 1985-771159	19850830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-42773	A 19810324
			US 1982-359981	A1 19820319
			US 1983-554172	A1 19831122

AB To minimize staining of photog. prints on paper (polyolefin-coated on both sides) at their edges due to residual developer, an anionic polyacrylamide and a cationic starch deriv. (such as a condensate with C₂H₄(NH₂)₂) are added in a ratio of 1:3 - 30 to the paper pulp containing a ketene dimer and/or an epoxidized higher fatty acid amide as neutral sizing agents. Thus, a com. anionic polyacrylamide 0.3, a cationic starch 2.5, an epoxidized fatty acid amide 0.3, and an alkyl-ketene dimer (Hercules Hercon 40) 0.5% were added to bleached pulp, made into a 150 g/m² sheet, dried at 105°, surface-sized with poly(vinyl alc.) 1.5 g/m², supercalendered at 90 kg/cm, corona charge-treated, and extrusion-coated with 30 μ layers with LD polyethylene, plain on one, containing TiO₂ 10% on the other side to give a photog. support which was coated with a color print emulsion, finished in an automatic processor. After storage for 5 days at 50° and 65% humidity the edge staining of the paper was low.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:594045 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:194045
 TITLE: Texturizing size for coating glass fibers
 INVENTOR(S): Haynes, Harold L.; Harvey, Michael J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3971871	A	19760727	US 1975-572974	19750430
GB 1456713	A	19761124	GB 1974-39287	19740909
SE 7412419	A	19750421	SE 1974-12419	19741002
SE 399875	C	19780615		
SE 399875	B	19780306		
BE 821212	A1	19750217	BE 1974-149655	19741017
FR 2248243	A1	19750516	FR 1974-34976	19741017
JP 50065684	A2	19750603	JP 1974-119872	19741017
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1973-408229	A1 19731019

AB Texturized glass fibers with reduced interfiber abrasion were sized with ≤0.6% coating solids from a mixture of a cationic

starch deriv. of a tertiary amine and a cationic lubricant containing no primary amines. Thus, a homogenized aqueous mixture of cationic starch granules (degree of substitution 0.025, ether prepared by treating starch [9005-25-8] with epichlorohydrin [106-89-8] and triethylamine [121-44-8]) 0.216, wax 0.424, nonionic emulsifier for wax 0.087, cationic lubricant 3,3'-(iminodi-2,1-ethanediyl)bis[5-heptadecyl-1H-imidazolium] [60728-25-8] 0.304, and humectant (Carbowax 300) was applied to 408 E glass fibers (diameter .apprx.0.00035 in). The strands of sized fibers went through twisting with an acceptable amount of twist fuzz and the texturized strands had excellent uniformity and appearance.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:463727 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:63727
 TITLE: Cationic starch product in liquid form
 INVENTOR(S): Jarowenko, Wadym; Rutenberg, Morton W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Starch and Chemical Corp.
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3666751	A	19720530	US 1970-15199	19700227
US 3737370	A	19730605	US 1972-232237	19720306
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1969-811649	A2 19690328
			US 1970-15199	A2 19700227

AB Liquid cationic starch derivs. (I) were prepared by treating starch [9005-25-8] with an NH₄OH-epichlorohydrin condensate (II). I, when used as additives in the manufacture of paper, increased the retention of inorg. pigments by cellulose pulp and strengthened the resulting paper. Thus, 2 moles epichlorohydrin was treated with 2 moles NH₄OH in 1000 parts water 16 hr at 15.deg.. The mixture was evaporated to 80% solids at <20.deg. under reduced pressure. Corn starch (50 parts), prepared by treating raw corn starch with NaOCl, was boiled 20 min in 250 parts water. The solution was cooled to 40.deg. and treated with 16.8 parts 50% NaOH followed by 31.5 parts II. The mixture was gradually diluted with water and acidified to pH 5.2 with HCl. I (0.25% based on the I solids content with respect to the dry weight of the pulp) was added to the headbox during a conventional papermaking process. The cellulose pulp also contained 10% TiO₂. The pigment retention of the paper was nearly twice that of paper prepared without I. The strength of the paper was increased as well.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004605126 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15538805
 TITLE: Cationic starch derivatives as dynamic coating additives for analysis of amino acids and peptides using poly(methyl methacrylate) microfluidic devices.
 AUTHOR: Kato Masaru; Gyoten Yukari; Sakai-Kato Kumiko; Nakajima Tohru; Toyo'oka Toshimasa
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and COE Program in the 21st Century, University of Shizuoka, 52-1 Yada Shizuoka, Shizuoka, 422-8526, Japan.
 SOURCE: Analytical chemistry, (2004 Nov 15) Vol. 76, No. 22, pp. 6792-6.
 Journal code: 0370536. ISSN: 0003-2700.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Dec 2004
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2004
Entered Medline: 21 Jun 2006

AB Plastic microchips are very promising analytical devices because they are less fragile and are suitable for mass production. However, due to their hydrophobicity, the surface strongly interacts with nonpolar analytes or species containing hydrophobic domains, resulting in significant uncontrolled adsorption on channel walls. This paper describes the poly(methyl methacrylate) surface treatment by dynamic coating additives that considerably decreases adsorption of analytes to channel walls. Among the additives studied, quaternary ammonium starch derivatives suppressed the adsorption of fluorescently labeled amino acids and peptides most effectively. The effect was valid over the wide pH range from 2.5 to 8.0. Using a 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) with 3% (w/v) quaternary ammonium starch as the running buffer, Asp and Glu, respectively, migrated at 54.6 and 57.6 s with efficiencies of 380 000 and 370 000 plates/m. In addition, this cationic starch derivative was found to possess good solubility and low viscosity.

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:658576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190813
TITLE: Crosslinkable polymers for immobilizing objects in the body
INVENTOR(S): Sahatjian, Ronald; Madenjian, Arthur; Little, Bill
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scimed Life Systems, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 795,635.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002119116	A1	20020829	US 2002-83835	20020228
CA 2439904	AA	20020906	CA 2002-2439904	20020228
WO 2002067788	A1	20020906	WO 2002-US5879	20020228
WO 2002067788	B1	20021024		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2004524898	T2	20040819	JP 2002-567163	20020228
US 2005053662	A1	20050310	US 2003-678035	20031001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 2001-795635 A2 20010228
				US 2002-83835 A1 20020228
				WO 2002-US5879 W 20020228
				US 2003-403768 A1 20030331

AB Stabilizing an object, e.g., an urinary or gall stone, in a patient's body comprises injecting a first lower critical solution temperature (LCST) material, i.e., a crosslinkable polymer in a flowable form, into the patient's body and contacting the first material with a second material, i.e., a crosslinking agent. The LCST material or other flowable material forms a gel in the body upon contact with the second material such that the object is contained at least partially within the gel and thereby stabilized by the gel such that the object can then be easily fragmented within the body and/or retrieved from the body. The first material is selected from polyacrylic acid, polymethacrylic acid, alginic acid, pectinic acids, sodium alginate, potassium alginate, CM-cellulose, hyaluronic acid, heparin, carboxymethyl starch, carboxymethyl dextran, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, polyethylene amine, polysaccharides, chitosan, carboxymethyl chitosan, and cationic starch or its salts. The second material comprises one or more of phosphate, citrate, borate, succinate, maleate, adipate, oxalate, calcium, magnesium, barium, strontium, boron, beryllium, aluminum, iron, copper, cobalt, lead, or silver ions. The fragmentation of the object is carrier out by extracorporeal or intra-corporeal shock wave lithotripsy, or holmium laser fragmentation.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:338000 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:346779
TITLE: Occupational allergic contact dermatitis from 2,3-epoxypropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (EPTMAC) and Kathon LX in a starch modification factory

AUTHOR(S): Estlander, Tuula; Jolanki, Ritta; Kanerva, Lasse
CORPORATE SOURCE: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland
SOURCE: Contact Dermatitis (1997), 36(4), 191-194
CODEN: CODEDG; ISSN: 0105-1873
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB 2,3-Epoxypropyl tri-Me ammonium chloride (EPTMAC) is used in the production of cationic starch (CS) for the paper industry. It has been shown to be a sensitizer in guinea pigs, but cases of human sensitization are few. Four workers were previously sensitized to the substance in a Finnish plant. This report describes 3 process men from another plant examined because of recurring dermatitis. Eighteen workers were involved in production, and had free access to all work sites. Three process men, whose work involved drying the CS, had dermatitis, although they had only occasional contact with the cationizing chemical. Two were already verified to be allergic to EPTMAC and had had variable dermatitis for 8-12 yr. One had had dermatitis on his face for 1 yr. Patch testing with a dilution series (1, 0.5, 0.2%, 0.1% pet.) confirmed their allergy to the cationizing chemical containing EPTMAC, but tests with CS were neg. In addition, 2 had contact allergy to Cl+ Me-isothiazolinone from contact with Kathon LX used as a slimicide in the process. In long-standing (years) recurrent dermatitis, re-examination of patients with verified exposure history and skin tests is necessary. In line with our previous study, sampling the process materials, maintenance work and contamination of work sites and gloves caused sensitization. The results also confirm that EPTMAC is a strong human contact sensitizer. Pure EPTMAC, 0.2-0.5% in pet. seems to be the optimal patch test concentration

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97307975 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9165201

TITLE: Occupational allergic contact dermatitis from 2,3-epoxypropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (EPTMAC) and Kathon LX in a starch modification factory.

AUTHOR: Estlander T; Jolanki R; Kanerva L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland.

SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, (1997 Apr) Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 191-4. Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199708

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Aug 1997

Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 1997

Entered Medline: 6 Aug 1997

AB 2,3-epoxypropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (EPTMAC) is used in the production of cationic starch (CS) for the paper industry. It has been shown to be a sensitizer in guinea pigs, but cases of human sensitization are few. 4 workers were previously sensitized to the substance in a Finnish plant. This report describes 3 process men from another plant examined because of recurring dermatitis. 18 workers were involved in production, and had free access to all work sites. 3 process men, whose work involved drying the CS, had dermatitis, although they had only occasional contact with the cationizing chemical. 2 were already verified to be allergic to EPTMAC and had had variable dermatitis for 8-12 years. One had had dermatitis on his face for 1 year. Patch testing with a dilution series (1%, 0.5%, 0.2%, 0.1% pet.) confirmed their allergy to the cationizing chemical containing EPTMAC, but tests with CS

were negative. In addition, 2 had contact allergy to Cl+ Me-isothiazolinone from contact with Kathon LX used as a slimicide in the process. In long-standing (years) recurrent dermatitis, re-examination of patients with verified exposure history and skin test is necessary. In line with our previous study, sampling the process materials, maintenance work and contamination of work sites and gloves caused sensitization. The results also confirm that EPTMAC is a strong human contact sensitizer. 0.2%-0.5% pure EPTMAC in pet. seems to be the optimal patch test concentration.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88180199 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2965484
TITLE: Hair bulb accumulation of Langerhans cells in allergic patch tests.
AUTHOR: Kanerva L; Jolanki R; Estlander T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Occupational Health, Section of Dermatology, Helsinki, Finland.
SOURCE: Acta dermato-venereologica. Supplementum, (1987) Vol. 134, pp. 64-8.
Journal code: 0370311. ISSN: 0365-8341.
PUB. COUNTRY: Sweden
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198805
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 6 May 1988

AB The occurrence of occupational allergic contact dermatitis due to 2,3-epoxypropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (EPTMAC) is reported and supplemented with immunohistochemical and electron microscopic observations. Four young workers developed hand dermatitis at a factory in which modified, cationic starch is manufactured. EPTMAC, a quaternary ammonium compound used as a cationizing chemical in the process, produced allergic reactions in all four patients in epicutaneous testing. The patients had only been in contact with EPTMAC for a short time (one to three months) before developing allergic eczema, which indicates that EPTMAC is a strong sensitizer. Immunohistochemistry showed that dendritic OKT6+ cells (Langerhans cells) increase in the hair follicles and the peribulbar infiltrate during the allergic patch test indicating that hair follicles might actively be involved in delayed type allergic reactions, possibly as a shunt way for allergens. Using electron microscopy, mitotic immunocompetent cells were found in the epidermis during the allergic patch test.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:145045 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:204842
TITLE: Plant glutamine: fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase
cDNA and use of transgenic plants in cationic starch
synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Nichols, Scott E.; Wang, Tie; Dhugga, Kanwarpal S.;
Wang, Xun; Fallis, Patricia Lynne; Bowen, Benjamin A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000011192	A2	20000302	WO 1999-US18789	19990819
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2341078	AA	20000302	CA 1999-2341078	19990819
AU 9960183	A1	20000314	AU 1999-60183	19990819
EP 1108040	A2	20010620	EP 1999-967835	19990819
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
US 2003177534	A1	20030918	US 2002-323020	20021217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-97881P	P 19980825
			WO 1999-US18789	W 19990819
			US 1999-379779	B1 19990824

AB Maize glutamine: fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase (GFAT), cDNA encoding it, recombinant expression, and the use of transgenic plants in synthesizing cationic starch are described. Also provided are expression vectors, host cells, fusion protein, and antibodies against the polypeptide. Synthesis of cationic starch containing 2-amino anhydroglucose moieties by expressing GFAT, yeast or bovine UDP glucose pyrophosphorylase, rabbit phosphoglucomutase, and waxy maize starch synthase or yeast glycogen synthase in a transgenic plant is described. CDNA for GFAT was cloned from maize and sequenced. Corn embryos were transformed with a GFAT expression vector, and the whole plant was regenerated from the callus. A biosynthetic pathway for the synthesis of cationic starch involving 4 reaction steps were outlined and the feasibility of each step with a particular enzyme(s) was examined. An elevated level of glucosamine-1-phosphate (2nd step product) and a HPLC-detectable level of UDP glucosamine (3rd step product) were detected in transgenic maize transformed with a GFAT expression vector, but no glucosamine was detected, suggesting that no amino starch synthesis occurred.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:511218 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:145951
TITLE: Acid-stable and cationic-compatible cellulose
compositions and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Barbara A.; Colegrove, George T.; Rakitsky,
Walter G.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Co., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9940153	A1	19990812	WO 1999-US2584	19990205
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2319140	AA	19990812	CA 1999-2319140	19990205
AU 9926605	A1	19990823	AU 1999-26605	19990205
EP 1053282	A1	20001122	EP 1999-906772	19990205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002502907	T2	20020129	JP 2000-530574	19990205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-20236	A 19980206
			WO 1999-US2584	W 19990205

AB A title composition comprises high-surface-area reticulated bacterial cellulose, ≥ 1 cationic coagent, e.g., cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose derivative, cationic starch, etc., and/or cationic surfactant, e.g., a fatty amine salt or ammonium compound, and an acid, e.g. citric acid, AcOH, HCO₂H, lactic acid, etc. The compns., useful as rheol. modifying agents and stabilizing agents for suspensions, emulsions and foams, e.g., sanitizers and disinfectants (no data), are manufactured by dispersing in H₂O and activating the cellulose produced by Acetobacter aceti, mixing with cationic coagent and adding the acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:662032 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:303891
 TITLE: Manufacture of bacterial cellulose-containing paper with high filler retention
 INVENTOR(S): Hibino, Yoshihiko; Sato, Tatsuya; Kaji, Hiroo; Ougiya, Hiroshi; Watanabe, Kunihiro; Hioki, Shinya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan; Bio Polymer Research K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10273891	A2	19981013	JP 1997-80902	19970331
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-80902	19970331
AB Title paper contain $\leq 5\%$ (on pulp) bacterial cellulose ultrasonically dispersed to Brookfield viscosity (0.1% solution, 35°, 60 rpm) ≥ 35 cps. Thus, a 2:98 mixture (C.S.F 450 mL) of bacterial cellulose (ultrasonically dispersed to Brookfield viscosity of 0.1% 39 cps) and unbeaten LBKP was mixed with TP 121 (CaCO ₃)				

and Cato 3210 (cationic starch) to obtain a pulp slurry having filler retention 40%.

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:324666 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:109139
TITLE: Improvement of the sizing degree of paper containing bacterial cellulose
INVENTOR(S): Hioki, Shinya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06287888	A2	19941011	JP 1993-72612	19930331
JP 3274529	B2	20020415		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-72612 19930331
AB The improvement is achieved by adding 0.2-2% (pulp basis) cationic or amphoteric starch and 5-50% (starch basis) colloidal silica to a pulp furnish prior to wet laying.

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:220731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:220731
TITLE: Bactericidal cationic starch and water-soluble polysaccharide derivatives and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Nobumasa; Kishida, Tatsuya; Kakimi, Micho
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Starch Refining, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05295002	A2	19931109	JP 1992-166626	19920423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-166626 19920423
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:220731
AB The title derivs. are obtained by conversion of the polysaccharides using [tri(C2-3-alkoxy)silylpropyl]dimethyl(C8-22-alkyl)ammonium salts as derivatizing reagents. An example using trimethoxysilylpropyl(octadecyl)dimethylammonium chloride was described.

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:101030 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:101030
TITLE: Manufacture of paper with good formation and retention of fillers and fine fibers
INVENTOR(S): Kitamura, Nobuyoshi; Sato, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan; Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01246495	A2	19891002	JP 1988-67204	19880323
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-67204	19880323

AB The title paper is manufactured by adding cationic polymer electrolytes and bacteria cellulose maceration products to material suspensions and converting into paper. Thus, cellulosic polysaccharides-containing gel membranes produced by Acetobacter aceti xylinum 10821 were washed with water, mixed with water, and stirred at 15,000 rpm for 10 min to give a 1.0% suspension of bacteria cellulose maceration product, 2% of which was mixed with a 2:4:4 precipitated CaCO₃-heavy CaCO₃-talc mixture, dispersed in water at 10% concentration, and mixed with Cato 3210 (cationic starch; 0.5 part/part cellulose maceration product) to give a slurry. The slurry (45 parts solids) was mixed with 100 parts kraft pulp slurry and with Hercon W (ketene dimer size) and made into paper (60 g/m²) with good formation, filler retention 33.1%, and fiber retention 86.2%, vs. poor, 29.9, and 85.2, resp., without the bacteria cellulose maceration product.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:556257 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:156257
TITLE: Preparation of sheet substrates containing bacterial cellulose additives
INVENTOR(S): Kitamura, Nobuyoshi; Katsura, Tooru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan; Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01156600	A2	19890620	JP 1987-312080	19871211
JP 08032994	B4	19960329		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-312080	19871211

AB Title products with good strength are prepared containing $\geq 50\%$ microparticles having average size $\leq 2.0 \mu\text{m}$ which are coagulated bacterial cellulose disintegrated products. Handsheets (60 g/m²) were prepared from 100 parts 1.0% slurry of 2.0- μm precipitated CaCO₃ (A) and homogenized acetobacter cellulose (A/B weight ratio 2:1), and 11 parts beaten hard wood pulp (Canadian standard freeness 400 mL) having tensile strength 12.0 kg/15 mm, and opacity 92.8%, vs. 0.3, and 85.0, resp., for sheets prepared from 80 parts CaCO₃, 20 parts same pulp, and cationic starch additives.

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:215049 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:215049
TITLE: Bacteria cellulose-containing opaque fillers for paper
INVENTOR(S): Katsura, Toru; Kitamura, Nobuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan; Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63295793	A2	19881202	JP 1987-132664	19870528
JP 06072394	B4	19940914		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-132664 19870528

AB Title fillers, well dispersed in pulp slurries without adversely affecting paper strength, comprise agglomerates of defibrated bacteria cellulose and fillers having particle size (diameter) $\leq 2.0 \mu\text{m}$. Thus, mixing 10 parts precipitate CaCO_3 (diameter $1.0 \mu\text{m}$) with 1 part homogenized

Acetobacter cellulose in water, adding 1% (based on total solids) cationic starch, and mixing with a beaten pulp slurry (100 parts dried pulp per 45 parts the agglomerates) gave a slurry mixture which afforded handsheets (60 g/m²) with opacity 88% and internal bonding 390 g-cm/cm², vs. 75 and 380, resp., without the cellulose.

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:469263 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:69263

TITLE: Synergistic effect of modified starch on the viscous polysaccharide produced by coryneform bacteria strain C-8

AUTHOR(S): Tako, Masakuni; Nakamura, Sanehisa; Nagahama, Tomonori

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Agric., Univ. Ryukyus, Nishihara, 903-01, Japan

SOURCE: Ryukyu Daigaku Nogakubu Gakujutsu Hokoku (1983), (30), 247-54

CODEN: RDNGBM; ISSN: 0370-4246

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Rheol. properties of mixed solns. of a viscous polysaccharide (I) produced by coryneform bacteria strain C-8 and cationic starch (II) or oxidized starch (III) were examined with a rheogoniometer on solns. containing 0.1.apprx.0.5% I and 0.5% II or III. The flow curves of mixed solns. of I and II approximated to plastic flow behavior, and showed yield values of 8 and 15 dyne/cm², resp., at 0.3 and 0.5% I concns., suggesting the formation of intermol. secondary bonding between CO₂H in I and NH₂ in II in higher polysaccharide concns. Dynamic modulus of the mixed solns. of I and II increased markedly at 0.1% I and 0.5% II. Synergistic effect of I and II were high at pH ≈ 4.0 -6.4, showing dynamic viscosity at ≈ 8.2 -8.8 P. On the other hand, mixed solns. of I and III approximated to pseudoplastic flow behavior and showed lower viscosity than I itself at the same concns.

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:497203 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:97203

TITLE: Fibrous sheet with improved bonding and retention

INVENTOR(S): Gomez, Daniel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arjomari-Prioux S. A., Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 6390	A1	19800109	EP 1979-400405	19790619
EP 6390	B1	19881130		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
FR 2429293	A1	19800118	FR 1978-18447	19780620

FR 2429293	B1	19830107		
FR 2447420	A2	19800822	FR 1979-1833	19790124
FR 2447420	B2	19830415		
FR 2455121	A1	19801121	FR 1979-10386	19790424
FR 2455121	B1	19850712		
DK 7902564	A	19791221	DK 1979-2564	19790619
DK 156589	B	19890911		
DK 156589	C	19900205		
ZA 7903036	A	19800827	ZA 1979-3036	19790619
AT 39006	E	19881215	AT 1979-400405	19790619
FI 7901966	A	19791221	FI 1979-1966	19790620
FI 65294	B	19831230		
FI 65294	C	19840410		
JP 55006587	A2	19800118	JP 1979-76952	19790620
JP 63032919	B4	19880701		
BR 7903893	A	19800220	BR 1979-3893	19790620
ES 481726	A1	19800616	ES 1979-481726	19790620
US 4487657	A	19841211	US 1981-279850	19810702

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1978-18447		19780620
FR 1979-1833		19790124
FR 1979-10386		19790424
US 1979-49574	A1	19790618
EP 1979-400405	A	19790619

AB Fibrous sheets having good internal bonding and filler retention, useful for printing or as replacements for asbestos insulators, were manufactured by a wet papermaking process in which the flocculants are added before and after addition of the organic binder to the aqueous suspensions containing the organic

fibers and inorg. fillers. Thus, to 100 parts aqueous suspension containing 2-9

parts kaolin and 1 part 50-90:10-45 needlelike gypsum fiber-cellulose pulp mixture was added (in succession) polyethylenimine flocculant (as a 2-50% solution) 2, CM-cellulose [9004-32-4] binder 0.5, 1-6:1-8:87-90:1-6 acrylic acid-acrylonitrile-Et acrylate-N-methylolacrylamide copolymer [26604-01-3] binder (as a 40-55% solids aqueous dispersion) 20, a dicarboxylic acid anhydride waterproofing agent (as a 20-60% solution or dispersion) 1, an antifoaming agent 0.1, Al₂(SO₄)₃ flocculant 0.5, cationic starch flocculant 0.5, and NH₄ stearate lubricant (as a 30-50% aqueous solution) 0.5 parts. To this mixture was added 500 g each 1,4-bis(bromoacetoxyl)-2-butene bactericide and Cu 8-hydroxyquinoline fungicide per ton of fabricated material and 2-3 g/L (based on water of dilution) CaSO₄, and a papermaking sheet was formed. The resulting 0.6-mm-thick sheet had bulk weight 400 g/m², d. 0.67, tensile strengths 3.2 and 2.2 kg in the machine and transverse direction, resp., breaking elongation 2 and 5.2% in the machine and transverse direction, resp., and fire resistance similar to asbestos. The sheets could be impregnated with materials to modify their properties for special uses.

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:430875 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:30875
TITLE: Sheet comprising calcium sulfate fibers
INVENTOR(S): Gomez, Daniel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arjomari-Prioux S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 16 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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FR 2429291	A1	19800118	FR 1978-18448	19780620

FR 2429291

B1

19831007

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1978-18448

A 19780620

AB Supple sheets are prepared by paper manufacturing methods from acicular gypsum [13397-24-5] fibers having a length of 0.2-3 mm, possibly combined with other fibers, a mineral filler, a binder, and other conventional additives. The gypsum fibers are suspended in water previously saturated with 2-3 g CaSO₄/L. These sheets are especially useful in coatings where asbestos

is

replaced and in printing and writing supports. They contain 0.1-2 parts filler/part fibers. The fillers are conventional paper fillers and the binders are organic, especially acrylic or polychloroprene latex or protein or cellulosic binders, preferably used in an amount of 10-15 weight parts. The additives are flocculating 1-8, cohesion 1-5, waterproofing 0.2-10, retention 0.01-1, pH-controlling, lubricating 1-5%, antibiotic, and coloring agents. Thus, a suspension of 10-50 g acicular gypsum (average length 1.5 mm)/L CaSO₄-saturated water (2-3 g/L) and cellulose [9004-34-6] fiber pulp (refined to 15-35° Schopper-Riedler) was prepared. To 100 parts of a base mixture containing kaolin 2-9 and fibers 1 part, the gypsum suspension 55-90 and cellulose 45-10% were added cold-soluble starch, ethyleneimine, an acrylic polymer, a dicarboxylic acid anhydride, cationic starch, an acrylic acid-acrylamide copolymer, an antifoaming agent, Al sulfate, a fatty acid derivative, a bactericide and a fungicide to manufacture a structural tape. The resulting sheet (350-800 g/m²) was impregnated.

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:716889 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:205756
TITLE: Use of natural bacteriostatic clarificant in
extraction of viscera
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Jie; Zhao, Jiawei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1669420	A	20050921	CN 2005-10007597	20050217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10018762	A 20040317

AB According to this invention, natural bacteriostatic clarificant is one or more polysaccharides from plant or animal, such as carrageenin, alginic acid, chitosan, and cationic starch. The use method comprises adding the clarificant (10-1,500 ppm) into the extractive liquid of viscera, stirring, standing to allow sedimentation, separating solid and liquid parts, and purifying to obtain effective components.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:614877 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:162673
TITLE: A bacteriostatic formulation used for organ extraction
and its application
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Jie; Zhao, Jiawei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1683333	A	20051019	CN 2004-10030558	20040414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10030558	20040414

AB The bacteriostatic formulation used in organ extraction process is one or more polysaccharide substances extracted from animal or plant, such as carrageenan, alginic acid, chitosan, and cationic starch. After dissolved in water to form a solution of 0.2-2% concentration, the formulation is added (at a percentage of 10-1,500 ppm) into extractive liquid, hydrolyzate, centrifugate, filtrate or concentrated liquid of animal organs, prior to separation and purification

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:457358 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:29719
TITLE: Paper with low amount coating on surfaces and its
production
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Dongji; Liu, Shuguang; Yin, Chao; Yang, Zhenyu;
Zhou, Xianghong; Shao, Qichao; Li, Ganlin; Tan, Zhong;
Liu, Chengliang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yueyang Paper Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1769587	A	20060510	CN 2005-10032188	20050922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10032188	20050922

AB Title coated paper is prepared by making paper from a pulp comprising a bleached sulfate chemical wood pulp, a deinked wastepaper pulp and a pretreated alkaline peroxide mech. pulp (P-RC APMP) in ratio 25-35/20-30/40-45 and auxiliary materials comprising a polyacrylamide flocculant 0.025-0.06, bentonite 0.1-0.4, cationic starch 0.5-1.0 and light calcium carbonate 8-12%; applying a coating comprising porcelain clay, ground calcium carbonate, an organic pigment, a modified starch, a carboxylated styrene-butadiene latex, a water repellent agent, a water retention agent, a bactericide and a lubricant; and calendering.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1079836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:156047
TITLE: Synthesis, structure and application of cationic starch flocculant bearing quaternary ammonium groups by microwave radiation in dry process
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Chen; Chen, Jierong
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Life Science & Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xian, 710049, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shuichuli Jishu (2005), 31(8), 21-24
CODEN: SHJIEG; ISSN: 1000-3770
PUBLISHER: Shuichuli Jishu Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The cationic starch flocculant bearing quaternary ammonium groups was synthesized with natural polymeric starch as raw material and 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl-trimethyl ammonium chlorate as cationic etherifying agent by microwave radiation in dry process. The flocculant had good flocculation and bactericidal function. The effects of miscellaneous factors on synthesis were investigated and the optimum conditions were determined from orthogonal test. The result showed that the relative viscosity of product was 3.18 and the degree of cation substitution was 0.31 when the molar ratio of cationic etherifying agent to starch was 0.35, the molar ratio of NaOH to cationic etherifying agent was 1.2, microwave power was 184W, and radiation time was 5min. The products were used to treat a polluted Xingqing lake water sample for flocculation and bactericidal action together with PAC as coagulant and were shown to be more effective than PAM and the 1227.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:644072 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:371883
TITLE: Preparation of cationic starch flocculant by using microwave radiation in dry process and applications thereof
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Chen; Chen, Jierong; Zong, Gang; Chen, Ruifen
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Life Science + Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, 710049, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huagong Jinzhan (2003), 22(11), 1217-1221
CODEN: HUJIEK; ISSN: 1000-6613
PUBLISHER: Huaxue Gongye Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB Cationic starch flocculant bearing quaternary ammonium groups was prepared by reacting starch with 3-chloro-2-

hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride (I) in the presence of NaOH by microwave radiation in dry process. Effects of mol ratio of cationic etherifying agent I to starch, mol ratio of NaOH to I, microwave power and radiation time on relative viscosity of the product were studied and the optimum conditions were obtained. The flocculant showed good flocculation and bactericidal function when used in water treatment.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:333795 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:343460
TITLE: Additives for water-resistant gypsum products
INVENTOR(S): Wantling, Steven J.; Zepka, Bonnie S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Borden Chemical, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004033581	A1	20040422	WO 2003-US17771	20030605
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003237413	A1	20040504	AU 2003-237413	20030605
EP 1549723	A1	20050706	EP 2003-736867	20030605
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
BR 2003015220	A	20050823	BR 2003-15220	20030605
CN 1681901	A	20051012	CN 2003-821423	20030605
JP 2006502958	T2	20060126	JP 2005-501042	20030605
US 2005250858	A1	20051110	US 2005-525917	20050225
US 2006009535	A1	20060112	US 2005-219276	20050902

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-417770P	P	20021011
US 2003-454168P	P	20030312
US 2002-417440P	P	20021009
WO 2003-US17771	W	20030605
WO 2003-US317771	A2	20030605
WO 2004-US17627	A2	20040603
US 2004-613577P	P	20040927

AB Emulsions are provided which are useful in imparting water-resistance to gypsum products. In one embodiment, the emulsions comprise at least one wax, an alkylphenol, a salt of polynaphthalenesulfonic acid, and a complexed starch. Emulsions of this embodiment may be added to hot, even boiling, water without the emulsion separating or curdling. The emulsions of the present invention are stable for extended periods of time when stored at room temperature and do not require the addition of a bactericide. The emulsions of the present invention are pourable liqs. at room temperature. The alkylphenol is a C24-34 methylene coupled alkylphenol. The complexed starch is a complex of a starch and a complexing agent selected from a borate compound, a molybdate compound and a molybdenum compound. The starch is selected from 'unmodified starch, acid-modified starch, hydroxyethylated starch, oxidized starch, and cationic starch.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:961474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:253990
TITLE: Anti-infectious hydrogel compositions
INVENTOR(S): Gruening, Rainer; Perschbacher, Doug J.; Qu, Xin;
Buongiovanni, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hydromer, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005191270	A1	20050901	US 2004-788663	20040227
AU 2005220708	A1	20050922	AU 2005-220708	20050218
CA 2555250	AA	20050922	CA 2005-2555250	20050218
WO 2005086641	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US5323	20050218
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 2006198814 A1 20060907 US 2006-416060 20060502
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-788663 A 20040227
WO 2005-US5323 W 20050218

AB The present invention provides a hydrogel composition capable of preventing the intrusion of micro-organisms into body cavities or body openings of mammals comprising of a poly(N-vinyl lactam), a polysaccharide and water.

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:315206 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:339499
TITLE: Test kit for detecting autoantibodies and cytokines as indicators of infectious and inflammatory conditions
INVENTOR(S): Lassen, Michael Rud; Breindahl, Morten
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Besst-Test Aps, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002033408	A1	20020425	WO 2001-DK674	20011012
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,			

BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001095442	A5	20020429	AU 2001-95442	20011012
EP 1340077	A1	20030903	EP 2001-976049	20011012
EP 1340077	B1	20060125		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2004511802	T2	20040415	JP 2002-536544	20011012
AT 316653	E	20060215	AT 2001-976049	20011012
ES 2257446	T3	20060801	ES 2001-1976049	20011012
US 2004048274	A1	20040311	US 2003-399325	20030915

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

	DK 2000-1550	A	20001017
	US 2000-242176P	P	20001023
	WO 2001-DK674	W	20011012

AB The present invention relates to a method for rapid detection of at least one inflammatory indicator contained in a body fluid sample. The method is used for rapidly diagnosing an infectious and/or inflammatory condition in an individual. The method comprises the further steps of detecting a plurality of infection and/or inflammatory response agents, preferably cytokines, and performing a profile of such agents. The indicators are selected from interleukin 1, IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-1ra, soluble IL-1RI, sIL-1RII, TNF α , TNFRp55, TNFRp75, IL-6, IL-12, sIL-4R, TNF β , INF γ , IL-4, IL-10, IL-2, IL-8, IL-18, sIL-2R, RANTES, IFN α , eosinophil cationic protein, and autoantibody. In particular the invention relates to a dip stick or like device for rapid detection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:420807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:170260
TITLE: Anti-infective viscous surfactant emulsion compositions
INVENTOR(S): Michaels, Edwin B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. B. Michaels Research Associates, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,244,652.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5389676	A	19950214	US 1993-121277	19930913
US 5244652	A	19930914	US 1991-673631	19910322
US 5314917	A	19940524	US 1991-673784	19910322
EP 733361	A2	19960925	EP 1996-108577	19910717
EP 733361	A3	19961023		
EP 733361	B1	20010530		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

JP 2002037733	A2	20020206	JP 2001-170022	19910717
CA 2171294	AA	19950323	CA 1994-2171294	19940909
CA 2171294	C	20040406		
WO 9507692	A1	19950323	WO 1994-US10067	19940909

W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, RU

RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9476835	A1	19950403	AU 1994-76835	19940909
AU 685507	B2	19980122		
EP 719137	A1	19960703	EP 1994-927365	19940909
EP 719137	B1	20020220		

R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE

JP 09502968	T2	19970325	JP 1995-509240	19940909
JP 3759604	B2	20060329		

ES 2173123	T3	20021016	ES 1994-927365	19940909
ZA 9406991	A	19950508	ZA 1994-6991	19940912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-673631	A2 19910322
			US 1991-673784	A2 19910322
			EP 1991-913586	A3 19910717
			JP 1991-512474	A3 19910717
			US 1993-121277	A 19930913
			WO 1994-US10067	W 19940909

AB Antiinfective water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions comprise amphoteric surfactants of betaines and amine oxides, hydrophobic materials and emulsion aids.

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:420604 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:178372

TITLE: Nitazoxanide for the treatment of intestinal disorders

INVENTOR(S): Rossignol, Jean-Francois

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5387598	A	19950207	US 1994-227033	19940413
CA 2187110	AA	19951026	CA 1995-2187110	19950411
CA 2187110	C	20020319		
WO 9528393	A1	19951026	WO 1995-EP1334	19950411
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9523440	A1	19951110	AU 1995-23440	19950411
AU 689582	B2	19980402		
EP 755386	A1	19970129	EP 1995-917310	19950411
EP 755386	B1	20020605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1145621	A	19970319	CN 1995-192524	19950411
CN 1072654	B	20011010		
BR 9507371	A	19970923	BR 1995-7371	19950411
JP 09511997	T2	19971202	JP 1995-526693	19950411
JP 3224395	B2	20011029		
HU 77404	A2	19980428	HU 1996-2798	19950411
RU 2140915	C1	19991110	RU 1996-119364	19950411
CZ 287002	B6	20000816	CZ 1996-2959	19950411
SK 281949	B6	20010911	SK 1996-1307	19950411
AT 218557	E	20020615	AT 1995-917310	19950411
PT 755386	T	20021129	PT 1995-917310	19950411
ES 2161201	T3	20021201	ES 1995-917310	19950411
RO 118293	B1	20030430	RO 1996-1970	19950411
PL 186504	B1	20040130	PL 1995-316757	19950411
BG 62932	B1	20001130	BG 1996-100884	19961003
FI 9604031	A	19961008	FI 1996-4031	19961008
AU 756451	B2	20030116	AU 2001-57859	20010808
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1994-227033	A 19940413
			US 1994-301407	A 19940908
			US 1995-383855	A 19950206
			WO 1995-EP1334	W 19950411

AB A galenic formulation suitable for combating disorders of the lower abdomen, such as diarrhea and gastrointestinal infections, comprises nitazoxanide, wetting agents, and starch derivs. For example, oral administration of nitazoxanide to mice suffering from chronic diarrhea at 0.6 g/kg for 1 wk cure the symptoms.

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:113444 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:113444

TITLE: Latentiation of chemotherapeutic agents. Part I: synthesis of oxidized starch imine derivatives and antimalarials

AUTHOR(S): Ferreira, Elizabeth I.; Cruz, Maria L.; Korolkovas, Andrejus

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

SOURCE: Starch/Staerke (1992), 44(1), 21-4

CODEN: STARDD; ISSN: 0038-9056

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB With the purpose of obtaining antimalarial prodrugs, oxidized starch derivs. with antimalarials were prepared. Imines with one drug, sulfonamide or pyrimidine, were synthesized and submitted to usual spectrometric anal., IR, UV and ¹H NMR. With these anal. it was concluded that the following compds. were obtained: derivs. of sulfamethoxazole, sulfisoxazole sulfameter and trimethoprim. Only sulfameter derivative was curative in 100% of mice infected with Plasmodium berghei at 50 mg/weight kg doses.

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:75203 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:75203

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:14041h,14042a-b

TITLE: Starch phosphate film composition and its use in dressing wounds

INVENTOR(S): Meyer, Herbert C. A.; Milloch, Robert L.; Shreeram, Vajra; Tsuzuki, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Maize-Products Co.

SOURCE: 6 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3238100		19660301	US 1963-297159	19630723
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19630723

AB The starch deriv. is prepared by impregnating ungelatinized granules with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal phosphate salt. After the granules have been separated from an excess of the phosphate solution, they are dried to a moisture content of <20% by weight of the granules

and then roasted at 120-175°C. To form the film, 1 part starch phosphate derivative and 1 part powdered gelatin are mixed and dissolved in water

to yield a solution containing 10% of the mixture by weight of the solution Glycerol

(15% based on the weight of the mixture in the solution) is added. The solution is

heated, films are cast upon glass plates. The films are dried and maintained at 72°F. and 50% relative humidity for 24 hrs. The thickness of the film is 1-10 mils and the film has a tensile strength of 3000-5000 psi. This transparent, water-soluble film, which is self-adherent,

is placed in direct contact with the damaged tissues of a skin wound. Its advantages are a more rapid state of healing, a sharp decrease in the incidence of infection, an earlier and more rapid growth of granulation tissue and minimization of interference with the natural healing process.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:11 ON 10 OCT 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:21:21 ON 10 OCT 2006

L1	76	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	
L2	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECTION?
L3	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECT?
L4	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) DISEASE?
L5	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) PATHOGEN?
L6	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) BACTERI?
L7	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) HERPES
L8	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) VIRUS?
L9	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) VIRAL?
L10	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFLUENZ?
L11	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) PATIENT?
L12	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) ADMINISTER?
L13	13	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P) TREAT?
L14	63	S	L1	NOT	L13	
L15	1708	S	CATIONIC	STARCH		
L16	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	INFECTION?
L17	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	INFECTIOUS
L18	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	INFECT?
L19	17	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	BACTER?
L20	4	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	PATIENT?
L21	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	ADMINIST?
L22	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	VIRUS
L23	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	VIRAL?
L24	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	PATHOGEN?
L25	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	HERPES
L26	89	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	INFLUE?
L27	0	S	CATIONIC	STARCH	(P)	INFLUENZA?
L28	0	S	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P)	INFECT? (P) PATIENT?
L29	6	S	STARCH	DERIVATIVE?	(P)	INFECT?

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:11 ON 10 OCT 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:21:21 ON 10 OCT 2006

L1	76	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	
L2	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECTION?
L3	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECT?
L4	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) DISEASE?
L5	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) PATHOGEN?
L6	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) BACTERI?
L7	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) HERPES
L8	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) VIRUS?
L9	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) VIRAL?
L10	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFLUENZ?
L11	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) PATIENT?
L12	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) ADMINISTER?
L13	13	S	CATIONIC STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) TREAT?
L14	63	S	L1 NOT L13	
L15	1708	S	CATIONIC STARCH	
L16	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) INFECTION?
L17	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) INFECTIOUS
L18	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) INFECT?
L19	17	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) BACTER?
L20	4	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) PATIENT?
L21	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) ADMINIST?
L22	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) VIRUS
L23	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) VIRAL?
L24	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) PATHOGEN?
L25	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) HERPES
L26	89	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) INFLUE?
L27	0	S	CATIONIC STARCH	(P) INFLUENZA?
L28	0	S	STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECT? (P) PATIENT?
L29	6	S	STARCH DERIVATIVE?	(P) INFECT?

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868537 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:7970

TITLE: A new type of cationic starch product,
preparation thereof and its use as wet end additives
for papermaking

INVENTOR(S): Kaeki, Jouko; Luttikhedde, Hendrik; Nurmi, Kari;
Brunow, Goesta; Granoë, Hanna; Hase, Anneli; Laine,
Aki; Yli-Kauhahuoma, Jari

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raisio Chemicals Ltd., Finland

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001090199	A2	20011129	WO 2001-FI498	20010523
WO 2001090199	A3	20020314		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, VZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
FI 2000001266	A	20011126	FI 2000-1266	20000525
FI 110946	B1	20030430		
CA 2410353	AA	20011129	CA 2001-2410353	20010523
EP 1290034	A2	20030312	EP 2001-936487	20010523
EP 1290034	B1	20040331		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
AT 263190	E	20040415	AT 2001-936487	20010523
PT 1290034	T	20040831	PT 2001-936487	20010523
US 2003177915	A1	20030925	US 2002-296387	20021125
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FI 2000-1266	A 20000525
			WO 2001-FI498	W 20010523

AB The starch product comprises starch (St) and a cationizing reagent, which is made from choline or its synthetic equivalent, whereby the cationizing reagent has reacted with a part of the hydroxyl groups of the starch according to the structure formula $\text{Me}_3\text{N}+\text{CHRCHROCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CHOST}$ or $\text{Me}_3\text{N}+\text{CHRCHROACH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CHOST}$ where A is a hydrocarbon chain, the substituents R are hydrogens, lower or higher acyclic alkyl groups, substituted or unsubstituted cykloalkyl groups, substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl groups, lower or higher alkyl groups or non-aromatic heterocyclic groups containing alkoxy groups or other heteroatoms. Thus, etherifying potato starch 10.0 with 5,6-epoxy-1-trimethylammonium-3-oxahexane 6.04 in water 23 containing Na_2SO_4 6.00 and NaOH 1.23 g gave a cationic starch.

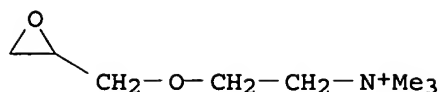
IT 376629-01-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(etherifying agent; manufacture of cationic starch product for use as wet end additives for papermaking)

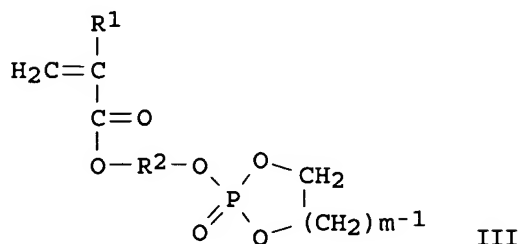
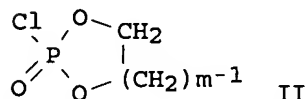
RN 376629-01-5 CAPLUS

CN Ethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-(oxiranylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:206913 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301745
 TITLE: (Meth)acrylate esters, their polymers, preparation of the esters and polymers, and biocompatible materials using the polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Nakaya, Tadao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11080187	A2	19990326	JP 1997-249137	19970912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 1997-249137	19970912



AB (meth)acrylate esters $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CR}_1\text{CO}_2\text{R}_2\text{OP}(\text{O})(\text{O}-)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{N}+\text{R}_3\text{R}_4\text{R}_5\text{O}-\text{Acyl.Sug.}$ [I;
 R1 = H, Me; R2, R5 = (BO) $k-1$ B; B = C2-12 alkylene; k (average number) = 1-100;
 B may differ in different unit; R3, R4 = C1-18 hydrocarbyl; m = 1-6;
 Acyl.Sug. = residue of monosaccharide (i), oligosaccharide (ii), and polysaccharide (iii) in which OH groups are acylated with C2-8 acyl groups, where (i) is selected from glucose, galactose, mannose, allose, aldose, gulose, idose, talose, xylose, ribose, arabinose, and lyxose, (ii) is selected from cellobiose, lactose, maltose, sucrose, trehalose, and raffinose, and (iii) is selected from heparin, cellulose, starch, chitin, lichenan, pectin, glycogen, and dextrin] are prepared by (1) reaction of $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CR}_1\text{CO}_2\text{R}_2\text{OH}$ (R1, R2 = same as above) with cyclic P compds. II (m = same as above) to give (meth)acrylate esters III (R1, R2, m = same as above), (2) acylation of all OH groups of the saccharides selected from (i), (ii), and (iii) with C2-8 acylation agents, (3) halogenation of the anomeric C of the O-acylated saccharides, (4) reaction of the resulting

saccharide halides with R3R4NR5OH (R3-R5 = same as above), and (5) reaction of the resulting R3R4NR5O-Acyl.Sug. [IV; R3-R5 = same as above; Acyl.Sug. = residue of the saccharides (i), (ii), or (iii) in which all free OH groups are acylated] with III. (meth)acrylate ester polymers $[[H_2CCR_1[CO_2R_2OP(O)(O-)O(CH_2)mN+R_3R_4R_5O-Acyl.Sug.]]aMb]_p$ (V; R1-R5, m = same as above; M = group derived from other radically polymerizable monomers; a = 0.01-1; b = 0-0.99; p = 1-1000) are prepared by radical polymerization of I with other monomers (M). (meth)acrylate ester polymers $[[H_2CCR_1[CO_2R_2OP(O)(O-)O(CH_2)mN+R_3R_4R_5O-Sug.]]aMb]_p$ (R1-R5, m, M, a, b, p = same as above; Sug. = residue of the saccharides above in which acyl groups are hydrolyzed) are prepared by hydrolysis of the acyl groups of the saccharide residues of V. Thus, $H_2C:CMecO_2(CH_2)_2OP(O)(O-)O(CH_2)_2N+Me_2(CH_2)_2O-Ac.Glc$, prepared in the 5 steps above, was polymerized in the presence of AIBN and hydrolyzed to give a homopolymer hydrolyzate. Blood platelets did not adhere to a film from the hydrolyzed polymer.

IT 222975-71-5P 222975-72-6P 222975-73-7P

222975-74-8P 222975-75-9P

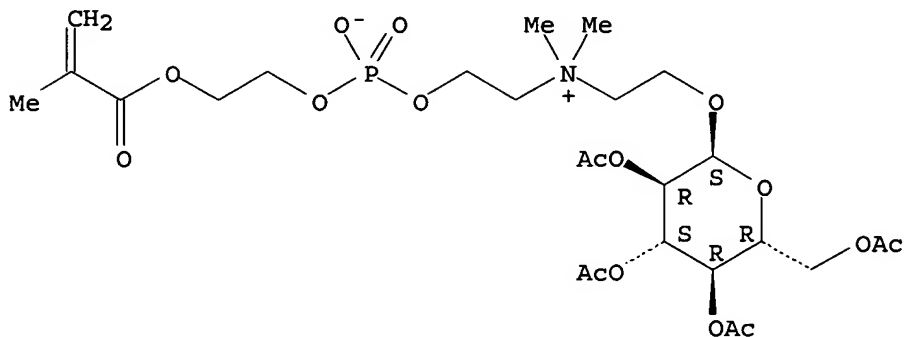
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of saccharide- and phosphorylcholine analog-containing (meth)acrylate esters for polymeric biocompatible materials)

RN 222975-71-5 CAPLUS

CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 222975-72-6 CAPLUS

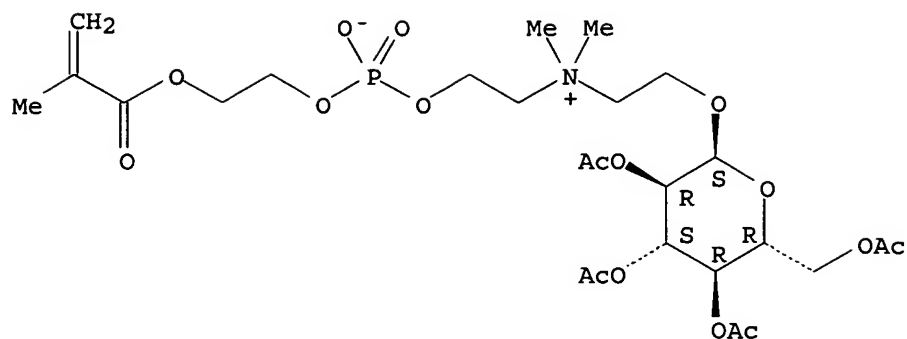
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N₂ O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.

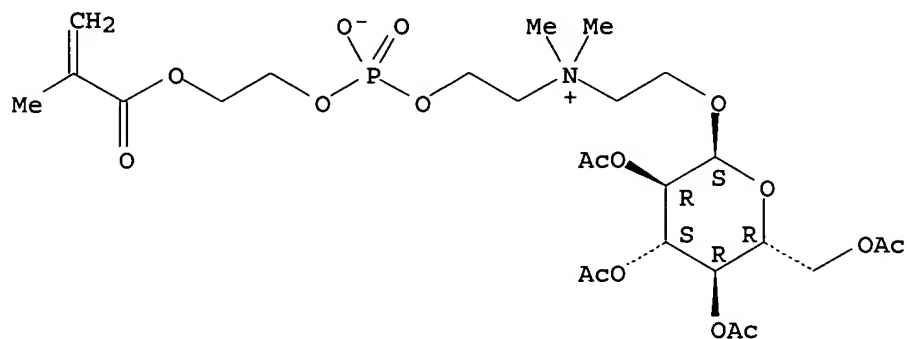


RN 222975-73-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

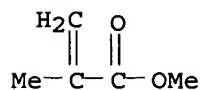
CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2

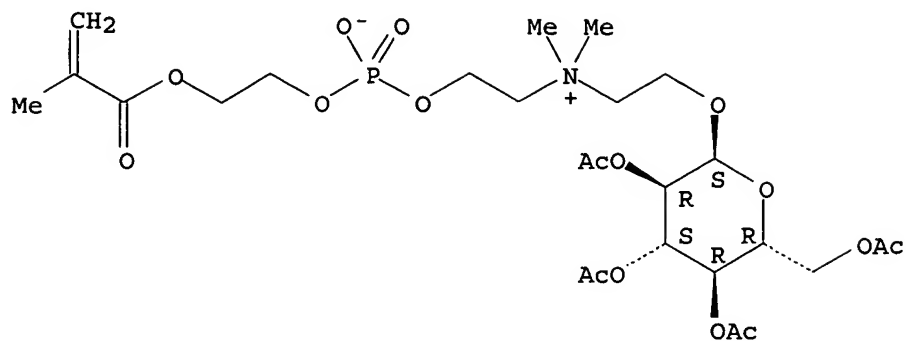


RN 222975-74-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

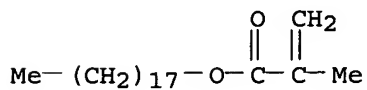
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 32360-05-7

CMF C22 H42 O2



RN 222975-75-9 CAPLUS

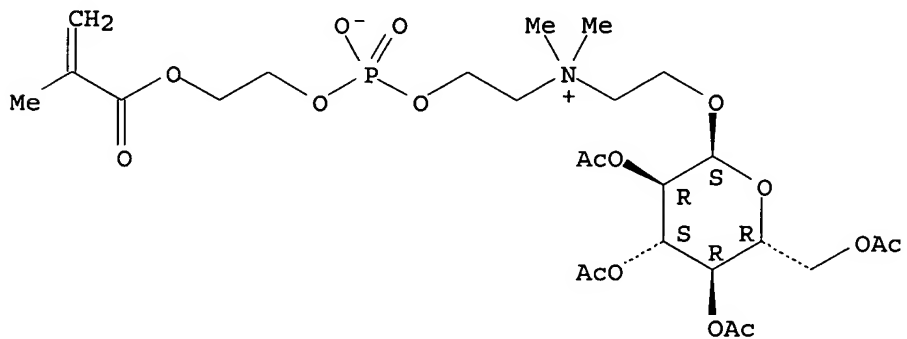
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3β)-, 2-methyl-2-propenoate, polymer with 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-9-oxo-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-3,5,8-trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium inner salt 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.

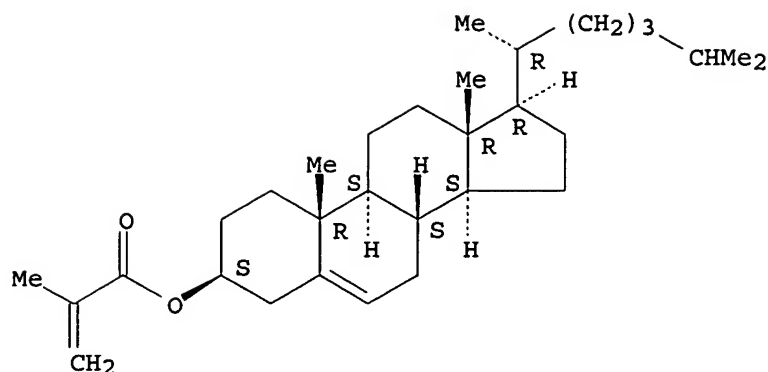


CM 2

CRN 35109-51-4

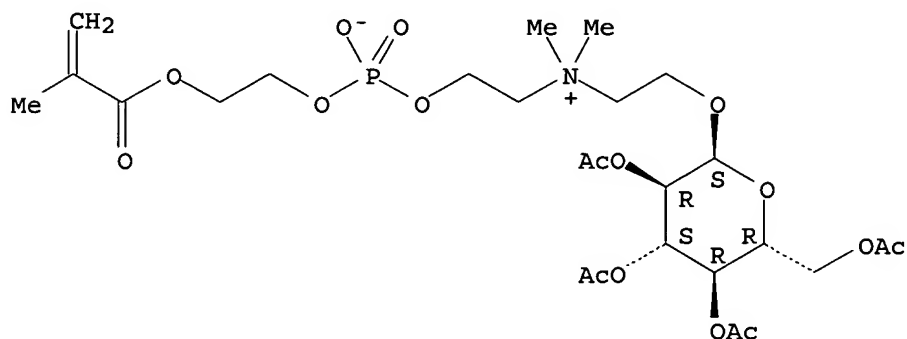
CMF C31 H50 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.



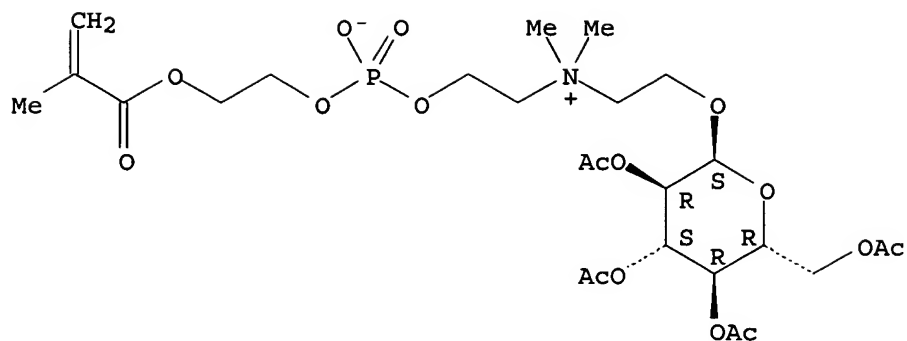
IT 222975-72-6DP, hydrolyzed 222975-73-7DP, hydrolyzed
 222975-74-8DP, hydrolyzed 222975-75-9DP, hydrolyzed
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of saccharide- and phosphorylcholine analog-containing (meth)acrylate esters for polymeric biocompatible materials)
 RN 222975-72-6 CAPLUS
 CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 222975-73-7 CAPLUS
 CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

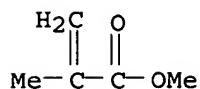
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 222975-74-8 CAPLUS

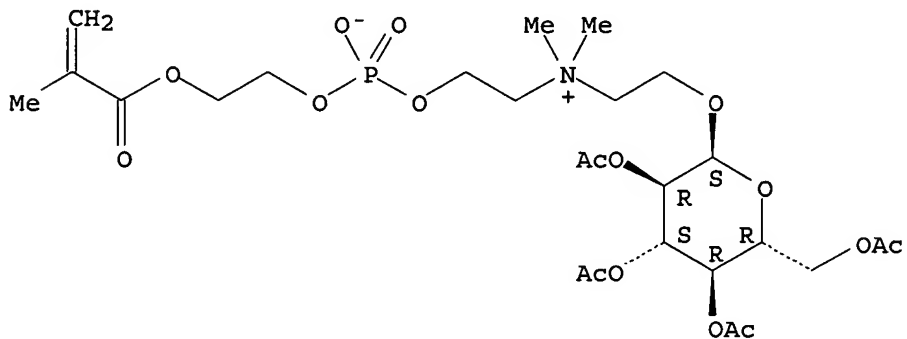
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

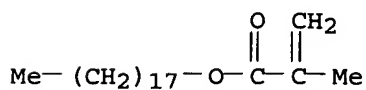
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 32360-05-7

CMF C22 H42 O2

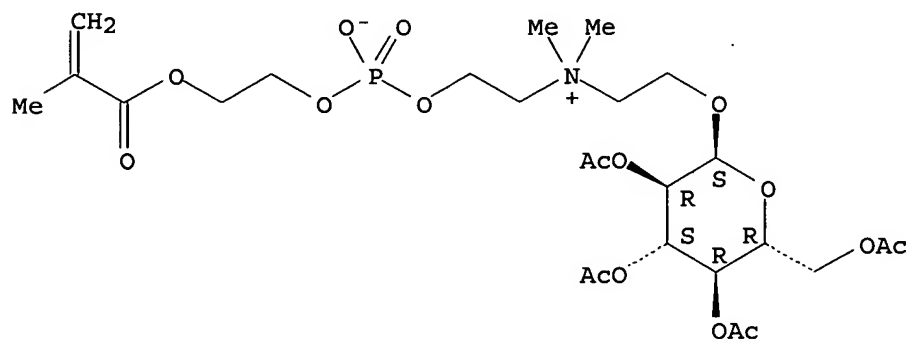


RN 222975-75-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 β)-, 2-methyl-2-propenoate, polymer with
 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-9-oxo-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-3,5,8-trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium
 inner salt 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

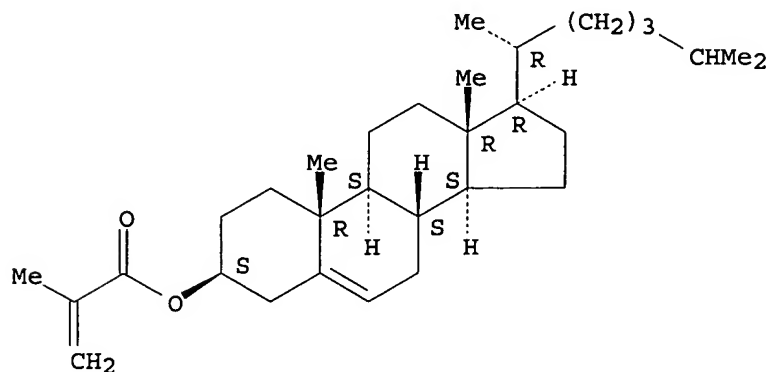
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

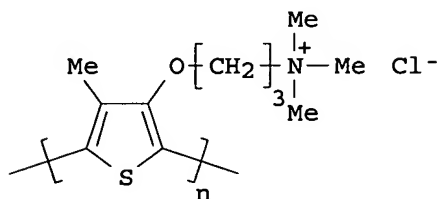
CRN 35109-51-4
 CMF C31 H50 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.

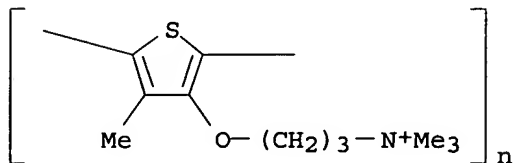


L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:944187 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Spiral conductive polymer nanowire-polysaccharide complexes and their manufacture
 INVENTOR(S): Shinkai, Seiji; Mizu, Masami; Li, Chun; Numata, Munenori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Science and Technology Agency, Japan; Shin Mitsui Sugar Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006241334	A2	20060914	JP 2005-59838	20050304
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 2005-59838	20050304



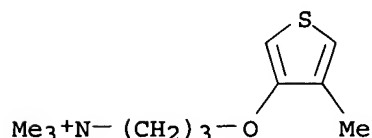
AB The complexes comprise spiral conductive polymer chains included in β -1,3-glucan. Thus, triple helix schizophyllan was dissolved in DMSO as single chain and mixed with aqueous solution of water-soluble polythiophene I to give a complex, determined by UV and fluorescence spectrum, CD, and AFM.
 IT 909543-95-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (manufacture of spiral conductive polymer nanowire-polysaccharide complexes)
 RN 909543-95-9 CAPLUS
 CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



● Cl⁻

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1160057 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:51799
 TITLE: Water-soluble Poly-thiophene as an optical probe for detection of the helicity and conformational transition in polysaccharides
 AUTHOR(S): Li, Chun; Numata, Munenori; Hasegawa, Teruaki; Sakurai, Kazuo; Shinkai, Seiji
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, 6-10-1 Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan
 SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (2005), 34(10), 1354-1355
 CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
 PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A conformation-sensitive optical method for monitoring the random coil-helix transition of polysaccharides has been developed by using a water-soluble Poly-thiophene.
 IT 851010-42-9D, complexes with polysaccharides
 RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (water-soluble polythiophene as optical probe for detection of helicity and conformational transition in polysaccharides)
 RN 851010-42-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(4-methyl-3-thienyl)oxy]-, chloride, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 851010-41-8
 CMF C11 H20 N O S . Cl



● Cl⁻

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:204636 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:430679
 TITLE: Self-assembly of supramolecular chiral insulated molecular wire
 AUTHOR(S): Li, Chun; Numata, Munenori; Bae, Ah-Hyun; Sakurai, Kazuo; Shinkai, Seiji
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2005), 127(13), 4548-4549
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:430679

AB A complex was prepared by mixing a DMSO solution of schizophyllan (I) of a single random coil to a water solution of poly[3-(4-methyl-3'-thienyloxy)propyltrimethylammonium chloride] (II). The interaction between I and II forced the II backbone to adopt a planar conformation. The complex was determined by absorption and emission spectra, CD, and AFM.

IT 851010-42-9DP, complexes with schizophyllan
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (self-assembly of supramol. chiral insulated mol. wire of polythiophene and polysaccharides)

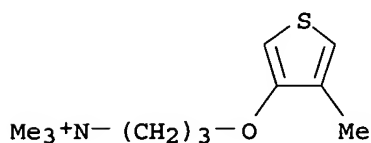
RN 851010-42-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(4-methyl-3-thienyl)oxy]-, chloride, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 851010-41-8

CMF C11 H20 N O S . Cl

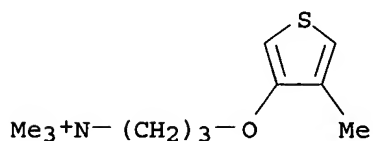


● Cl⁻

IT 851010-43-0P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (self-assembly of supramol. chiral insulated mol. wire of polythiophene and polysaccharides)

RN 851010-43-0 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(4-methyl-3-thienyl)oxy]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:206913 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301745

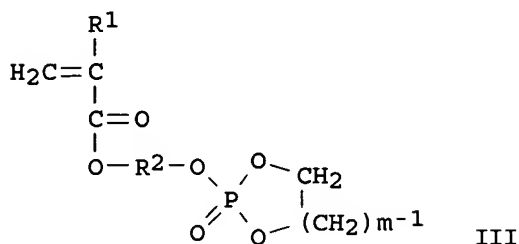
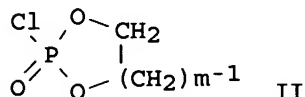
TITLE: (Meth)acrylate esters, their polymers, preparation of the esters and polymers, and biocompatible materials using the polymers

INVENTOR(S): Nakaya, Tadao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11080187	A2	19990326	JP 1997-249137	19970912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 1997-249137	19970912



AB (meth)acrylate esters $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CR}^1\text{CO}_2\text{R}^2\text{OP}(\text{O})(\text{O}-)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)^m\text{N}+\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{R}^5\text{O}-\text{Acyl.Sug.}$ [I; $\text{R}^1 = \text{H, Me}$; $\text{R}^2, \text{R}^5 = (\text{BO})_k\text{-1B}$; $\text{B} = \text{C2-12 alkylene}$; k (average number) = 1-100;

B may differ in different unit; $\text{R}^3, \text{R}^4 = \text{C1-18 hydrocarbyl}$; $m = 1-6$; $\text{Acyl.Sug.} = \text{residue of monosaccharide (i), oligosaccharide (ii), and polysaccharide (iii) in which OH groups are acylated with C2-8 acyl groups, where (i) is selected from glucose, galactose, mannose, allose, aldose, gulose, idose, talose, xylose, ribose, arabinose, and lyxose, (ii) is selected from cellobiose, lactose, maltose, sucrose, trehalose, and raffinose, and (iii) is selected from heparin, cellulose, starch, chitin, lichenan, pectin, glycogen, and dextrin}$ are prepared by (1) reaction of $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CR}^1\text{CO}_2\text{R}^2\text{OH}$ ($\text{R}^1, \text{R}^2 = \text{same as above}$) with cyclic P compds. II ($m = \text{same as above}$) to give (meth)acrylate esters III ($\text{R}^1, \text{R}^2, m = \text{same as above}$), (2) acylation of all OH groups of the saccharides selected from (i), (ii), and (iii) with C2-8 acylation agents, (3) halogenation of the anomeric C of the O-acylated saccharides, (4) reaction of the resulting saccharide halides with $\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{NR}^5\text{OH}$ ($\text{R}^3\text{-R}^5 = \text{same as above}$), and (5) reaction of the resulting $\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{NR}^5\text{O}-\text{Acyl.Sug.}$ [IV; $\text{R}^3\text{-R}^5 = \text{same as above}$; $\text{Acyl.Sug.} = \text{residue of the saccharides (i), (ii), or (iii) in which all free OH groups are acylated}$] with III. (meth)acrylate ester polymers $[\text{H}_2\text{CCR}^1[\text{CO}_2\text{R}^2\text{OP}(\text{O})(\text{O}-)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)^m\text{N}+\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{R}^5\text{O}-\text{Acyl.Sug.}]]_a\text{Mb}p$ (V; $\text{R}^1\text{-R}^5, m = \text{same as above}$; $M = \text{group derived from other radically polymerizable monomers}$; $a = 0.01-1$; $b = 0-0.99$; $p = 1-1000$) are prepared by radical polymerization of I with other monomers (M). (meth)acrylate ester polymers $[\text{H}_2\text{CCR}^1[\text{CO}_2\text{R}^2\text{OP}(\text{O})(\text{O}-)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)^m\text{N}+\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{R}^5\text{O}-\text{Sug.}]]_a\text{Mb}p$ ($\text{R}^1\text{-R}^5, m, M, a, b, p = \text{same as above}$; $\text{Sug.} = \text{residue of the saccharides above in which acyl groups are hydrolyzed}$) are prepared by hydrolysis of the acyl groups of the saccharide residues of V. Thus, $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CMeCO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OP}(\text{O})(\text{O}-)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}+\text{Me}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}-\text{Ac.Glc}$, prepared in the 5 steps above, was polymerized in the presence of AIBN and hydrolyzed to give a homopolymer hydrolyzate. Blood platelets did not adhere to a film from the hydrolyzed polymer.

IT 222975-71-5P 222975-72-6P 222975-73-7P

222975-74-8P 222975-75-9P

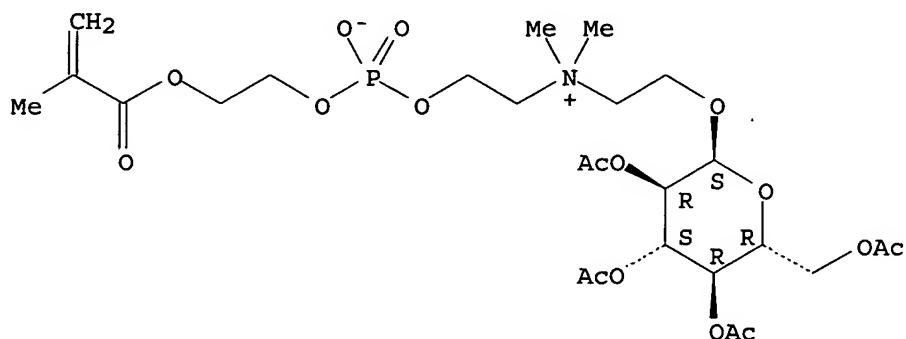
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of saccharide- and phosphorylcholine analog-containing (meth)acrylate esters for polymeric biocompatible materials)

RN 222975-71-5 CAPLUS

CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 222975-72-6 CAPLUS

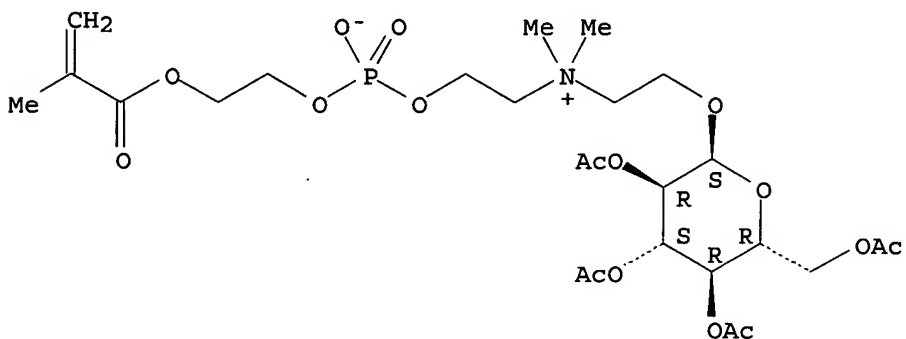
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 222975-73-7 CAPLUS

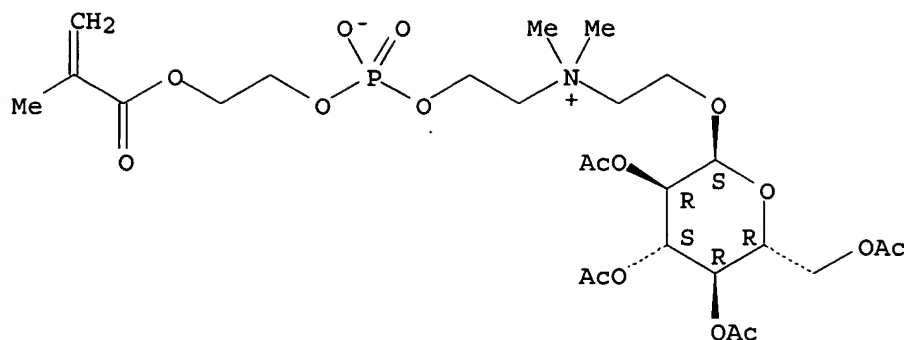
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

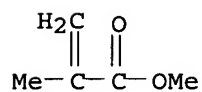
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 222975-74-8 CAPLUS

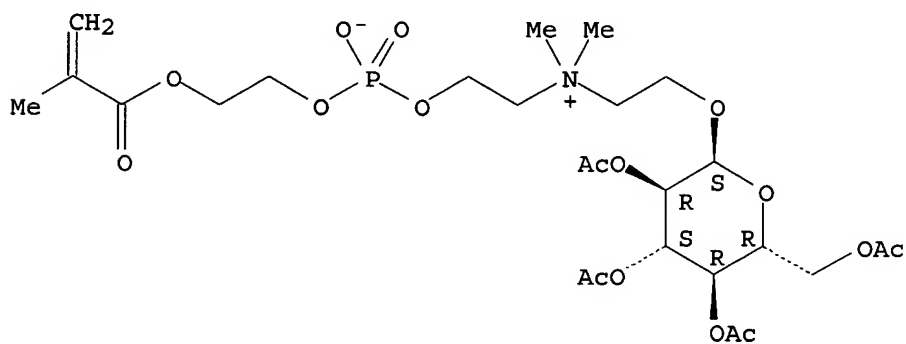
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

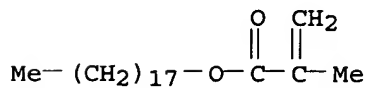
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 32360-05-7

CMF C22 H42 O2

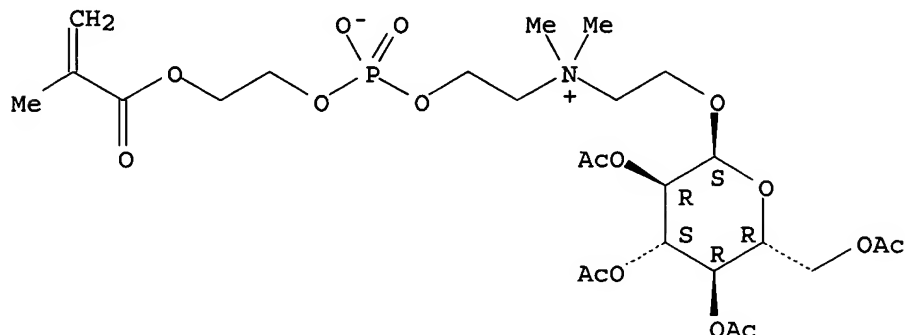


RN 222975-75-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 β)-, 2-methyl-2-propenoate, polymer with
 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-9-oxo-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-3,5,8-trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium
 inner salt 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5
 CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

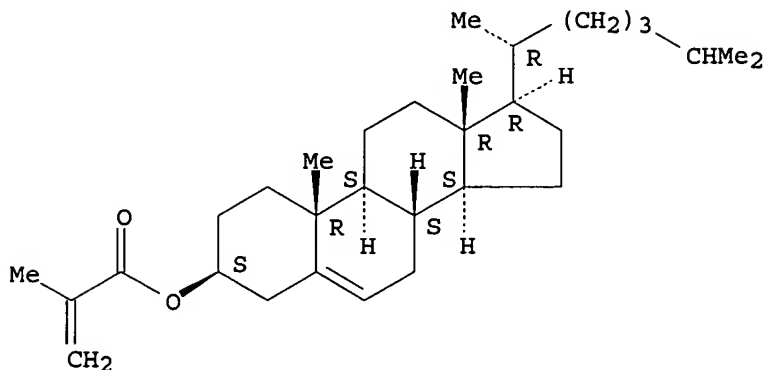
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 35109-51-4
 CMF C31 H50 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 222975-72-6DP, hydrolyzed 222975-73-7DP, hydrolyzed
 222975-74-8DP, hydrolyzed 222975-75-9DP, hydrolyzed
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of saccharide- and phosphorylcholine analog-containing (meth)acrylate esters for polymeric biocompatible materials)

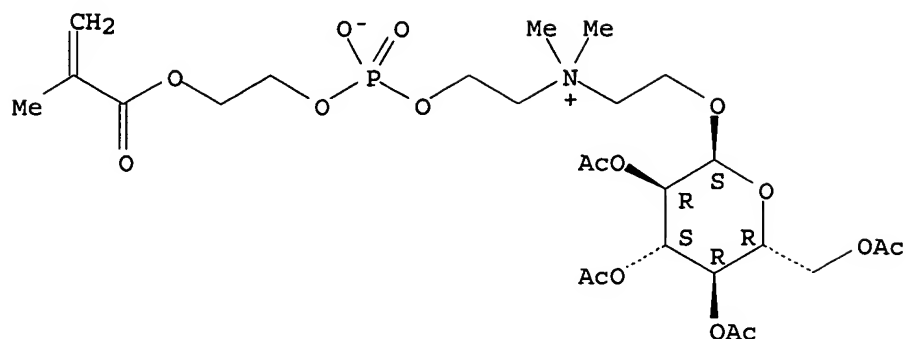
RN 222975-72-6 CAPLUS
 CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 222975-73-7 CAPLUS

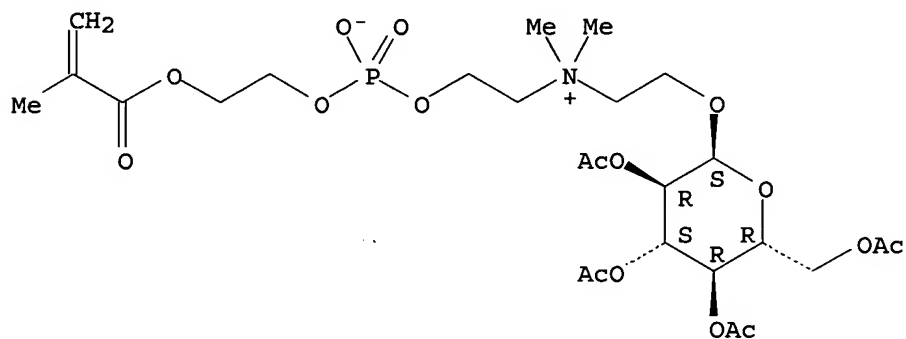
CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5

CMF C26 H42 N O16 P

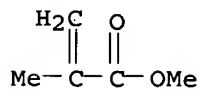
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



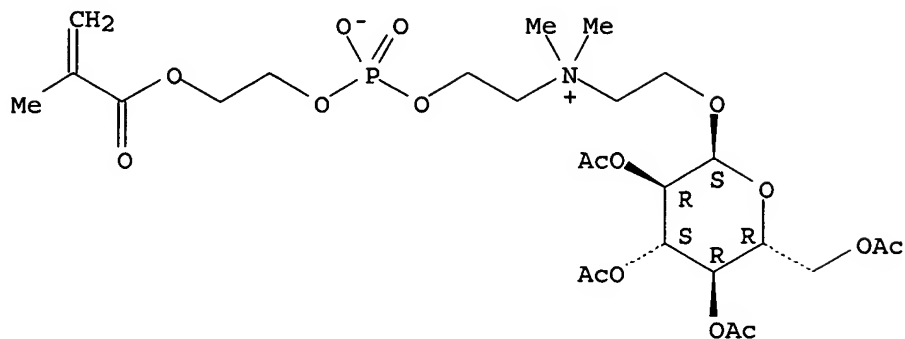
RN 222975-74-8 CAPLUS

CN 3,5,8-Trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, polymer with octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

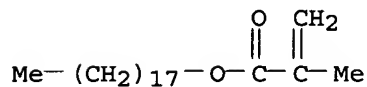
CRN 222975-71-5
CMF C26 H42 N 016 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 32360-05-7
CMF C22 H42 O2

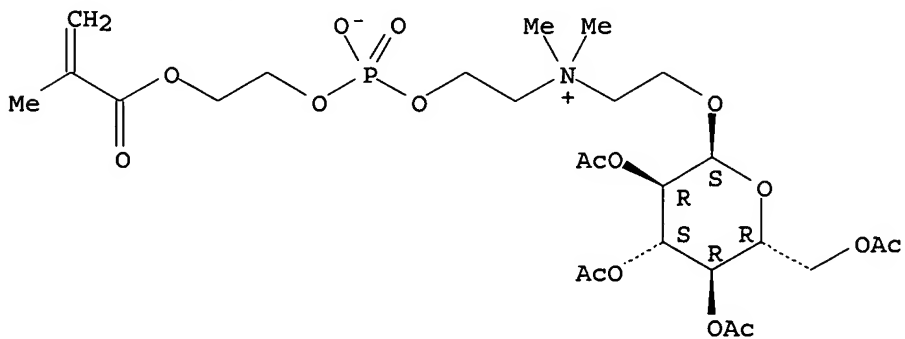


RN 222975-75-9 CAPLUS
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3β)-, 2-methyl-2-propenoate, polymer with
4-hydroxy-N,N,10-trimethyl-9-oxo-N-[2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-
glucopyranosyl)oxy]ethyl]-3,5,8-trioxa-4-phosphaundec-10-en-1-aminium
inner salt 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 222975-71-5
CMF C26 H42 N 016 P

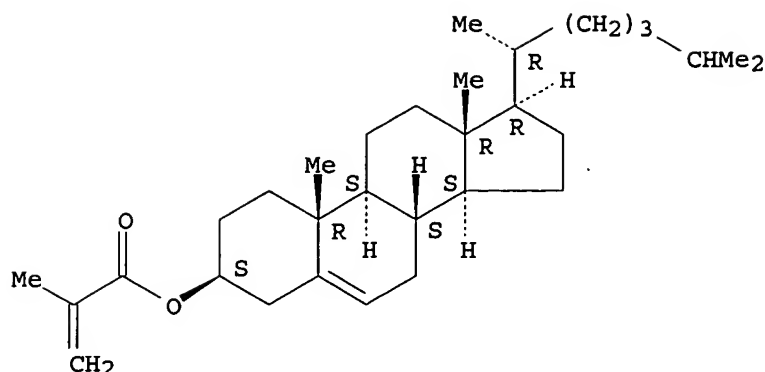
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 35109-51-4
CMF C31 H50 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.



L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:67815 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:67815

TITLE: Hardening photographic layers

INVENTOR(S): Nittel, Fritz; Czernik, Karl; Sauerteig, Wolfgang; Himmelmann, Wolfgang; Bergthaller, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agfa-Gevaert A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 56 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2417779	A1	19751030	DE 1974-2417779	19740411
BE 827654	A2	19751007	BE 1975-1006576	19750407
CA 1062070	A1	19790911	CA 1975-224185	19750409
FR 2267569	A1	19751107	FR 1975-11449	19750411
FR 2267569	B1	19810925		
JP 50142019	A2	19751115	JP 1975-43449	19750411
JP 57046539	B4	19821004		
CH 616514	A	19800331	CH 1975-4679	19750411
US 4233398	A	19801111	US 1978-881027	19780224
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1974-2417779	A 19740411
			US 1975-565416	A2 19750407

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB A process for hardening gelatin-containing photog. emulsions with fast-working hardening agents, such as carbamoylpyridinium compds., carbamoyloxypyridinium compds., carbodiimides, or dihydroquinoline derivs., involves coating the emulsions with a solution of the hardening agent in a polysaccharide which does not react with the hardening agent and which itself has excellent film-forming characteristics. Thus, a solution containing 1 mole % in 2% Kelco SCS MV (cellulose sulfate solution) was coated on a dry 5 μ thick emulsion layer that contained gelatin 80, AgBr 35, and N-heptadecyl-1-hydroxy-4-sulfo-2-naphthamide 24 g, dried, and the swell factor and the wet strength values were determined for the emulsion directly after drying and after storage for 36 hr at 57° and 34% relative humidity. The swell factor was 3.0 and the wet strength was 1200 p for the fresh emulsion layer and 3.1 and 1200 p resp., for the stored layer vs. 3.8 and 1000, resp., and 3.9 and 1000, resp., for a control using gelatin as the coating agent.

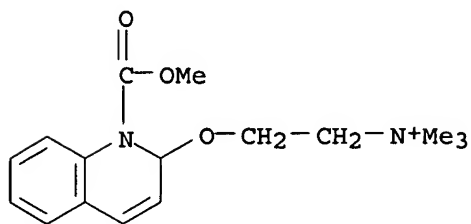
IT 55915-41-8P 55915-48-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 55915-41-8 CAPLUS

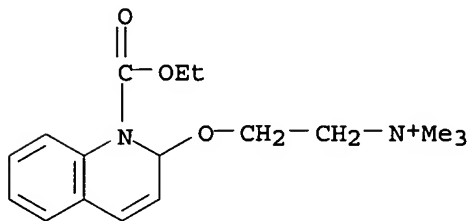
CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[1,2-dihydro-1-(methoxycarbonyl)-2-quinolinyl]oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 55915-48-5 CAPLUS

CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1,2-dihydro-2-quinolinyl]oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1160057 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:51799

TITLE: Water-soluble Poly-thiophene as an optical probe for detection of the helicity and conformational transition in polysaccharides

AUTHOR(S): Li, Chun; Numata, Munenori; Hasegawa, Teruaki; Sakurai, Kazuo; Shinkai, Seiji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, 6-10-1 Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan

SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (2005), 34(10), 1354-1355

CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022

PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A conformation-sensitive optical method for monitoring the random coil-helix transition of polysaccharides has been developed by using a water-soluble Poly-thiophene.

IT 851010-42-9D, complexes with polysaccharides

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(water-soluble polythiophene as optical probe for detection of helicity and conformational transition in polysaccharides)

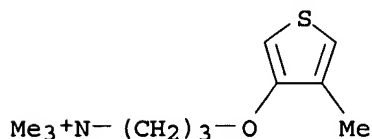
RN 851010-42-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(4-methyl-3-thienyl)oxy]-, chloride, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 851010-41-8

CMF C11 H20 N O S . Cl



● Cl⁻

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:482163 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:42536

TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions comprising a tertiary p-phenylenediamine with a pyrrolidine ring and a monosaccharide or disaccharide

INVENTOR(S): Cotteret, Jean; Lagrange, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1428508	A1	20040616	EP 2003-293133	20031212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
FR 2848442	A1	20040618	FR 2002-15775	20021213
US 2004221400	A1	20041111	US 2003-735292	20031212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-15775	A 20021213
			US 2003-444623P	P 20030204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:42536

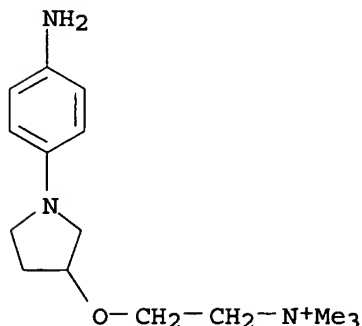
AB Hair dyeing compns. comprise a tertiary p-phenylenediamine with a pyrrolidine ring and a monosaccharide or disaccharide. Thus, a composition contained oleic acid 9, polyglyceryl oleyl ether 12, diethylaminopropyl laurylamino succinamate sodium salt 3, ethoxylated oleylamine 7, ethoxylated alkyl ether monoethanolamide 10, ammonium acetate 20, hexylene glycol 20, reducing agents 0.915, saccharose 1, sequestrants 1, resorcinol 0.085, [1-(4-aminophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]trimethylammonium chloride 1.0, 2-methyl-5-aminophenol 0.5, perfume qs, ammonia 10.2, and water qs to 100 g. The above composition was mixed with 6% H2O2 and applied onto hair.

IT 701975-11-3 701975-23-7

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing compns. comprising phenylenediamine with pyrrolidine ring and monosaccharide or disaccharide)

RN 701975-11-3 CAPLUS

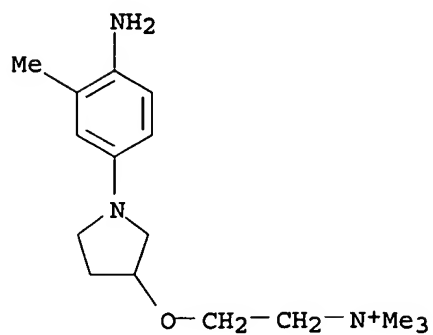
CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 701975-23-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[1-(4-amino-3-methylphenyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

REFERENCE COUNT:

8

THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:55583 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:55583

TITLE: Preparation of benzofuranyloxy- and other aryloxyalkylamines as pharmaceuticals for treatment of heart diseases in animals

INVENTOR(S): Tomino, Ikuo; Ishiguro, Masaharu; Kitahara, Takumi; Yokoyama, Keiichi; Kihara, Noriaki; Kamiya, Joji; Yoshihara, Kanji; Ishii, Masaaki; Mizuchi, Akira; et al.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Japan; Mitsui Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 163 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

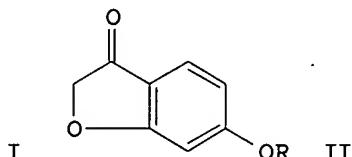
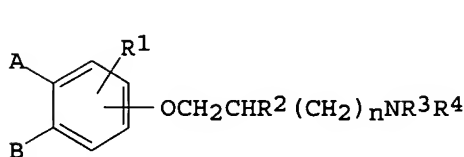
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8905289	A1	19890615	WO 1988-JP1240	19881209
W: HU, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
EP 424525	A1	19910502	EP 1989-900305	19881209
EP 424525	B1	19941221		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
HU 58275	A2	19920228	HU 1989-387	19881209
JP 2779240	B2	19980723	JP 1988-500419	19881209
CN 1043319	A	19900627	CN 1989-106715	19890710
CN 1034331	B	19970326		
US 5192799	A	19930309	US 1992-895417	19920605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-312113	A 19871211
			JP 1987-314234	A 19871214
			JP 1988-1240	A 19881209
			WO 1988-JP1240	W 19881209
			US 1989-392964	B1 19890803
			US 1991-780546	B1 19911022

GI



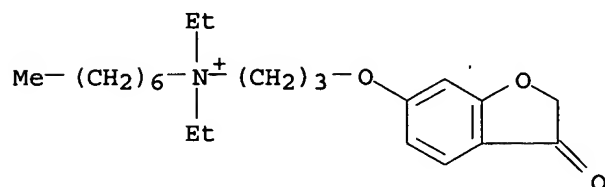
AB The title compds. [I; R_1 = H, alkoxy, alkyl, halo, NH_2 , NO_2 , alkylsulfamoyl; R_2 = H, OH, alkyl; R_3 = H, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, etc.; R_4 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl; R_3R_4N = 4- to 8-membered ring which may contain NH, O, S; A = alkenyl, acyl, acylvinyl, α,α -dialkylbenzyl; B = H, acyloxy, alkoxy, $PhCO_2$; AB = $C(O)CR_5R_6O$, $CR_7R_8CR_9:CR_{10O}$, $(CR_{11}R_{12})_m$, etc.; R_5-R_{12} = H, alkyl; m = 3, 4], useful for treating arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, or cardiac failure in animals, and as dopamine and serotonin antagonists, were prepared A mixture of cumaranone II (R = H) (preparation given), $Cl(CH_2)_3NEt(CH_2)_6Me$, and K_2CO_3 in PhMe was refluxed to give II [R = $(CH_2)_3NEt(CH_2)_6Me$], which had an action potential duration (APD75) of 31 $\mu g/mL$. A tablet was formulated containing I 100, cornstarch 50, crystalline cellulose 42, SiO_2 7, and Mg stearate 1 mg.

IT 124626-34-2P 124626-35-3P 124626-36-4P
 124626-37-5P 124626-38-6P 124626-39-7P
 124626-40-0P 124626-41-1P 124626-42-2P
 124626-43-3P 124626-45-5P 124626-46-6P
 124626-47-7P 124626-48-8P 124652-76-2P
 124652-77-3P 124652-78-4P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of, as pharmaceutical)

RN 124626-34-2 CAPLUS

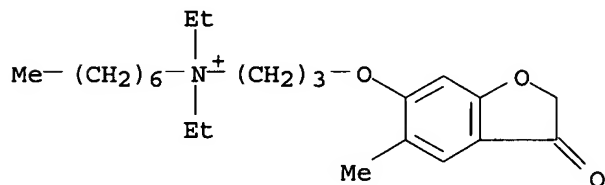
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-35-3 CAPLUS

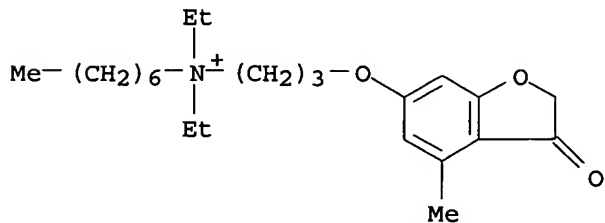
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

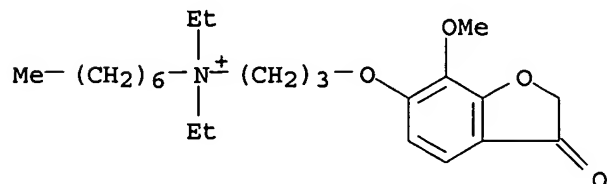
RN 124626-36-4 CAPLUS

CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-4-methyl-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



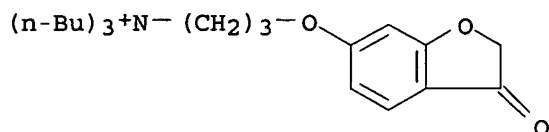
● Br⁻

RN 124626-37-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-7-methoxy-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



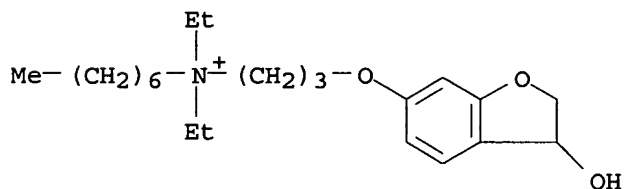
● Br⁻

RN 124626-38-6 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N-dibutyl-N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



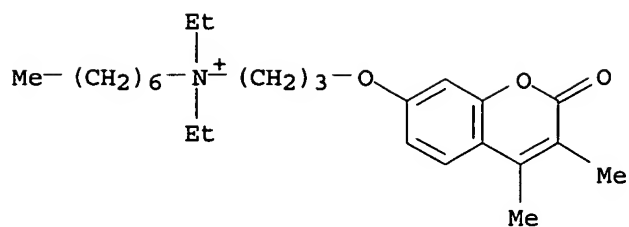
● Br⁻

RN 124626-39-7 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

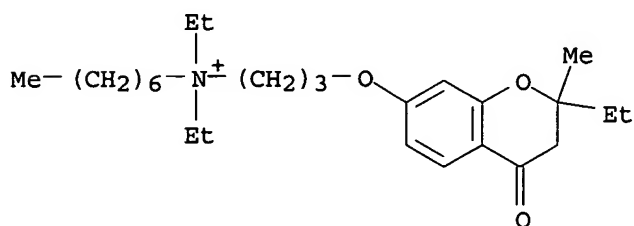
RN 124626-40-0 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-41-1 CAPLUS

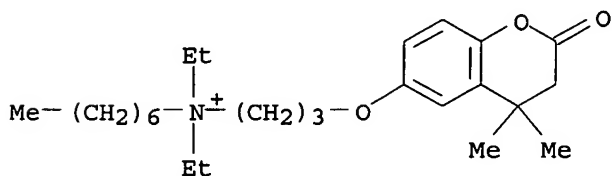
CN 1-Heptanamini-um, N,N-diethyl-N-[3-[(2-ethyl-3,4-dihydro-2-methyl-4-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxy]propyl]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-42-2 CAPLUS

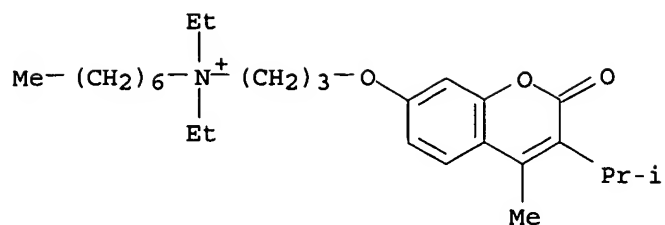
CN 1-Heptanamini-um, N-[3-[(3,4-dihydro-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-43-3 CAPLUS

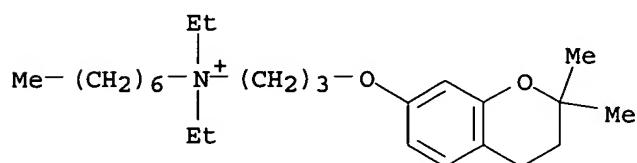
CN 1-Heptanamini-um, N,N-diethyl-N-[3-[[4-methyl-3-(1-methylethyl)-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl]oxy]propyl]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-45-5 CAPLUS

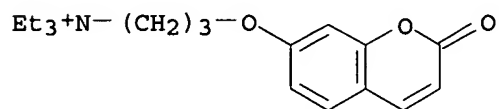
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(3,4-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-46-6 CAPLUS

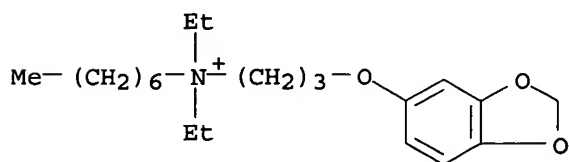
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-triethyl-3-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxy]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-47-7 CAPLUS

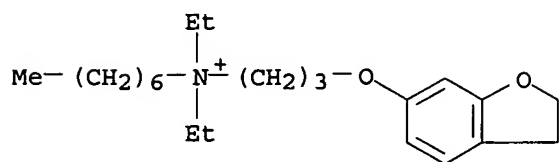
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124626-48-8 CAPLUS

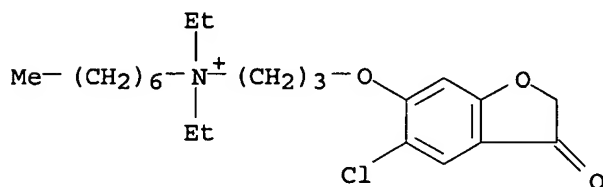
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2,3-dihydro-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124652-76-2 CAPLUS

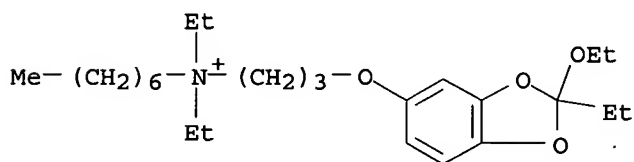
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(5-chloro-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124652-77-3 CAPLUS

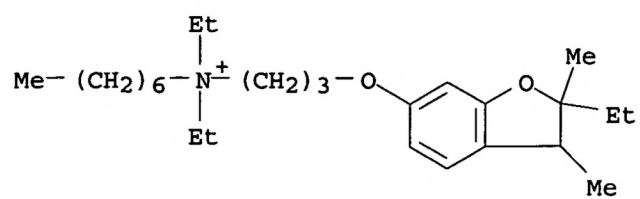
CN 1-Heptanaminium, N-[3-[(2-ethoxy-2-ethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)oxy]propyl]-N,N-diethyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Br⁻

RN 124652-78-4 CAPLUS

CN 1-Heptanaminium, N,N-diethyl-N-[3-[(2-ethyl-2,3-dihydro-2,3-dimethyl-6-benzofuranyl)oxy]propyl]-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:59:32 ON 10 OCT 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:59:44 ON 10 OCT 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:59:47 ON 10 OCT 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 23 S L1 SSS SAM

L3 1419 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:02:52 ON 10 OCT 2006

L4 445 S L3

L5 438 DUP REM L4 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L6 2 S L5 AND STARCH?

L7 5 S L5 AND POLYSACCHARIDE?

L8 1 S L5 AND AMYLOSE?

L9 0 S L5 AND AMYLOPECTIN?

L10 6 S L5 AND ?SACCHARIDE?

L11 1 S L10 NOT L7

L12 3 S L5 AND ?STARCH?

L13 1 S L12 NOT L6

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:59:32 ON 10 OCT 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:59:44 ON 10 OCT 2006

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